Regd. No. B 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do insurance business in all departments.
J4

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXVII NO. 28 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Manchurians Fire On Soviet Patrol

Seven Including Commander Injured

But Attackers Dislodged From Position: Tokio's Charge Against Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 2.

A fresh incident is reported on the Manchukuo-Soviet frontier, according to the Pass Agency, which says that Manchurian soldiers fired on the Soviet frontier patrol with rifles and machineguns.

SOVIET OFFICER WOUNDED

The Soviet section commander was slightly injured and later Manchurians were dislodged from their positions. Seven persons were wounded.

Tokio's Charge

A Tokio message says:—

FULL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ARE BEING TAKEN FOR THE SAFETY OF THE MANCHUKUO-SOVIET FRONTIER, GEN. ITAGAKI TOLD A QUESTIONER IN THE DIET.

He declined to divulge the nature of the measures, adding: "THE SOVIET SEEM TO BE CONSTRUCTING DEFENCE WORKS, EAST OF THE LINE THEY CLAIM TO BE THE FRONTIER.—Reuter.

MANCHUKUO GOVT. PROTESTS

Allegations Against Soviet Soldiers

TOKIO, Feb. 2.

The Manchukuo Government have vigorously protested to the Soviet through the Soviet Consul at Harbin over the alleged incident on Manchuko-Soviet frontier on January 31.

It is declared that a hundred Soviet soldiers crossed the frontier near Hengkosili and opened fire on a Manchukuoan border station. Manchukuoan guards returned the fire.

After more than an hour's fighting, Soviet troops withdrew leaving five dead and three wounded. There were no casualties among the Japanese, it is added.—Reuter.

RELEASE DETAINED VESSELS

Tokio Appeal To Soviet Embassy

TOKYO, Feb 2.

The Foreign Office has requested the Soviet Embassy to release 'Thurugamaru', 'Shirakaba Maru' and other Japanese vessels detained by the Soviet.

On the other hand, M. Jourba, Secretary of the Soviet, Embassy, has made representations regarding treatment of members of the Soviet Embassy.—Reuter.

Viceroy's "No" To Congress Party Motion

Why Extend Life Of Assembly? Three Adjournment Motions

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

The Congress Party in the Central Assembly at a meeting held this evening decided to press three adjournment motions.

The first in the name of Mr. Asaf Ali seeks to discuss the composition of the Sandhurst Committee;

The second by Mr. Ram Narain Singh raises "the failure of the Government to take adequate and proper measures in respect of railway accidents";

And the third in the name of Mr. A. Iyengar relating to "failure of the Government to safeguard lives and property of British Indians in Burma, as evidenced by the recrudescence of anti-Indian rioting on 18th January."

The party re-elected Mr. Bhulabhai Desai as leader and Mr. S. Satyamurti, as Deputy Leader. Messrs. Asaf Ali and N. V. Gadgil were elected Secretaries, Sardar Jogendra Singh Chief Whip, Messrs. Satya Narain Sinha and A. Ayyangar Whips, Seth Govind Das Treasurer and Prof. Ranga, Statistical Secretary.

The Executive Committee is as follows:—

Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. Sri Prakasha, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Qazi Mohd. Ahmed Kazmi, Mr. B. B. Varma, Mr. K. Santanam, Lala Shamlal and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena.

The Congress Party resolution opposing the extension of the life of the Central Assembly beyond October 1939 has been disallowed by the Governor-General.—A. P.

SUBHAS BOSE CONFERS WITH JAWAHAR

SANTINIKETAN, Feb. 2.

Mr Subhas Chandra Bose arrived here at 11-21 a.m. from Calcutta, and was received at the station by the Private Secretary of Poet Tagore.

Immediately on arrival, he was closeted with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Although the exact nature of the talk between them is being kept a guarded secret, it is believed it centred round the developments connected with his re-election as Congress President for the second time.—United Press.

BOSE FOR JHERIA

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Mr. Bose who returned from Santiniketan by car was given an address of welcome by Ayurvedic Physicians' Association this evening.

Mr. Bose will be proceeding tomorrow morning by air to Jamadoba (Jheria) to preside over the general meeting of Colliery Labour Association.—United Press

KING ALFONSO GREETS FRANCO

BURGOS, Feb 2.

King Alfonso and Infante Don Juan, who are both in Rome, have sent congratulations to Gen. Franco on the success of the Nationalist offensive in Catalonia.

King Alfonso's cable states: "I extend enthusiastic congratulations to yourself and your army together with gratitude as a Spaniard. I reiterate my adhesion and confidence in our country's awakening. Long live Spain".

Gen. Franco replied sending affectionate greetings.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL CLASH IN D. I. KHAN

Seven Killed And Several Injured On Day Of "Id" Curfew Enforced

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Feb. 2.

Seven persons were killed, several were injured and a number are missing as a result of a serious Hindu-Muslim clash which occurred here to-day following the taking out of a Muslim procession.

It transpires that the procession, which the Hindus characterised as without precedent started from Idgah and passed through bazaars, terminating at Chauk Bazaar.

In the course of the conflict, besides the casualties, several shops were burnt down. Curfew order was immediately enforced and border police and military arrived and controlled the situation.

Hindu shops remain closed.—

MINISTER FOR SCENE

Dewan Bhanjuram Gandhi, Finance Minister, on receipt of a telegram from D. J. Khan regarding the riot put through a trunk call to D. I. Khan to acquaint himself with the latest situation there. He is leaving for D. I. Khan to-morrow morning.

Enquiries in official quarters show that the situation is well under control.—A. P.

Where Spanish Govt. Bought Arms

FIGUERA, Feb. 2.

In the course of his reference to contraband arms, Sgr. Negrin said: "We bought them—why not say so—in Italy and Germany."—Reuter.

Bulgaria Fears Rumanian Attack

REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO DOBRUJA

Territorial Revision In Southeastern Europe?

BUCHAREST, Feb. 2.

Rumours have been circulating in south-eastern Europe in the past fortnight of a possible territorial revision.

It is thought some attempt will be made to improve Bulgaro-Rumanian relations, when the Balkan Entente countries meet here next month. These countries will like to see Bulgaria enter the Entente, but to do this she will probably have to abandon her claims on Dobruja, which it is thought she is unwilling to do.

CIANO VISIT SEQUEL

A Belgrade message says:—

Important talks bearing on the new situation in South-Eastern Europe are at present taking place here between Gafencu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, and Dr. Stoyadinovitch.

It is suggested in political circles that the purpose of the meeting is to discuss relations between Rumania and Jugoslavia, who are fellow members of the Balkan Entente with Hungary and questions arising out of the visit of Count Ciano to Jugoslavia a fortnight ago. The possibility of a Yugoslav-Hungarian agreement will be considered, it is added.

The Press warmly welcomes Gafencu's visit and says that the present conversations are between two "realist" statesmen and will be for the welfare of the Danubian States.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN TROOPS FOR DOBRUJA

BUDAPEST, Feb. 2.

It is strongly rumoured in a reliable source that during the last few days Rumania has sent to Dobruja large reinforcements of troops, it is said, owing to nervousness in Rumania on account of recent speches in the Bulgarian Parliament on the minority programme.—Reuter.

SOVIET v. HUNGARY

MOSCOW, Feb. 2.

M. Litvinov informed the Hungarian Minister that the Soviet Government had decided to sever diplomatic relations with Hungary, owing to German pressure on Hungarian affairs and Hungary's adhesion to the Anti-Comintern Pact.—Reuter.

UNIFIED MILITARY CONTROL IN CHINA

Decision Of Kuomintang Executive

CHUNGKING, Feb. 1

The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has concluded its session. It has decided to establish a supreme National Defence Council under the National Government for unified control of all military and political organisations. It has issued a manifesto expressing appreciation of the assistance of friendly countries rendered to China since the outbreak of hostilities, declaring that China supports the "open door" and is desirous of Chinese and foreign economic co-operation on the basis of fairplay and reciprocity and welcoming foreign investments.

The manifesto concludes "If we struggle fearlessly and loyally we can have no fear of losing the war or of failing in the task of national reconstruction."—Reuter.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE

Against 21 Persons Involved In Explosions In England

LONDON, Feb. 2.

New charges of conspiracy were preferred at both Bow Street, London, and Manchester, when the hearing was resumed this morning of the charges arising out of the recent explosion outrages. Twelve men were involved in Bow Street and two women and seven men at Manchester. All were charged with alleged illegal possession of explosives or firearms.

The prosecutor at Bow Street to-day lodged a charge of conspiring together with other persons at Manchester, Liverpool, Cardiff and elsewhere to cause explosions likely to endanger life and cause serious injury to property. At Manchester, the defendants were similarly charged with conspiring to cause explosion at Manchester.

All the defendants were remanded in custody.—Reuter.

Seth Jamnalal Arrives At Agra

AGRA, Feb. 2.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived here unexpectedly this afternoon by mail from Muttra.

It is understood Mr. Young left him at Muttra.—

SITUATION IN JAIPUR

Plans Temporarily Dislocated

JAIPUR, Feb. 2.

The removal of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj from the State appears to have dislocated to some extent the immediate plan of action prepared for the local supporters of the Jaipur Praja Mandal. A telephone message was received at noon here from Seth Jamnalal, who is now at Agra, stating that he is resting after an all-night journey. It is not yet known when he will re-enter the State.

A public meeting which was to be held in the city this evening by the former members of the Mandal has been postponed. One of these members is leaving immediately for Agra, presumably to consult Seth Jamnalal.

It is emphasised that the broad programme of the Mandal is in no way affected by yesterday's events and 'pledge forms' and mandal 'armbands' are being collected here for distribution to its supporters.

The city is still being patrolled and picketed by troops and police. Complete calm prevails.—A.P.

EXPULSION OF BAJAJ AND AFTER

JAIPUR, Feb. 2.

With the expulsion of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the centre of gravity of the Praja Mandal activity again shifted to outside the State. Local supporters of the Praja Mandal are again looking to Seth Jamnalal for guidance.

The communique issued yesterday by the Jaipur Durbar in reply to Gandhiji's statement was generally regarded here as conciliatory. The decision on further action to be carried out by the Praja Mandal is expected to be deferred until this communique has been fully considered by both Gandhiji and Mr. Bajaj.

ACTION DEFERRED

A crowd gathered this afternoon at a place, where it had originally been intended to hold a meeting. Mr. Chiranjivalal Misra, a former member of the Working Committee of the Praja Mandal, asked them to disperse explaining that until the Durbar's Communique had been studied by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and probably by Gandhiji and a decision had been taken on further action, it was not advisable to make such demonstrations. The crowd, thereupon dispersed peacefully.—A. P.

Crossfire On Pyrenees Will Decide World's Future

"WE CAN AND SHALL TRIUMPH, SAYS NEGRIN

Spanish "Independence Must Be Guaranteed Before Talk Of Peace"

FIGUERA, Feb. 2.

"We can and shall triumph", declared Senor Negrin, speaking at the Cortes which met here for the first time since the session at Barcelona in October.

Terms For Peace

Sr. Negrin enunciated the following conditions essential to the establishment of Peace:—

FIRSTLY, THE INDEPENDENCE OF SPAIN MUST BE GUARANTEED.

SECONDLY, THE SPANISH PEOPLE MUST BE ALLOWED TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN REGIME; AND

THIRDLY, THERE SHOULD BE NO REPRISALS AFTER THE WAR.

The Premier continued: "We shall fight and save Catalonia, but if we cannot, there are thousands of Spaniards waiting for us in Central and Southern Spain, where we shall continue to struggle. The reverses in Catalonia were not vital. At no time has Government's authority been imperilled. The Government forces have now received contraband arms and also help from Central and Southern Spain and conditions are more in their favour.

"HERE IN THE CROSSFIRE ON THE PYRENEES WILL THE WORLD'S FUTURE BE DECIDED."

REBEL ADVANCED

A London message says:—

Squeezing the Republicans into an ever-narrowing corner in Catalonia, Gen. Franco's forces are reported to have taken Seo de Urgel in the Pyrenees Sector.

It is stated at Bourmadame that the Republican right wing is withdrawing to Puigcerda, the French Frontier.

A Nationalist communique claims that the centre column forces have occupied Vich, half-way between Barcelona and Puigcerda, and that more villages in South Gerona Province have fallen to the troops advancing up the coast.

A Salamanca message says:—

The Nationalists have taken Vich, according to a communique, which crowns: "Another Great Advance" in all sectors on the Catalan front with the capture of over 2,100 prisoners and large quantities of war material. The communique says that hundreds of Republicans were killed, Nationalists' planes bombed the port of Cartagena and damaged a Republican warship and also bombed the aerodrome at Vilajuiga, military objectives in Valencia and railway station at Gerona.

NATIONALIST CLAIM

Continuing their advance on all sectors on the Catalan front, the Nationalists claim to have occupied the whole of Sieiraqueralt and captured Berga, an important junction, 25 miles from the French Frontier at Puigcerda.

VALENCIA BOMBED

Meanwhile, a Spanish Press agency despatch from Valencia states that Nationalist planes thrice raided Valencia this morning and twelve were killed and 31 injured.

ATTACKS REPULSED

A Republican communique admits Gen. Franco's advance in the coastal zone and asserts that in all other sectors the attacks have been repulsed.

Fourteen tons of food and medical supplies from Britain arrived in lorries at Figueras, the present headquarters of the Republican Government.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

DEADLOCK AT CHEFOO CONTINUES

PEKING: Feb. 2.

Exchange control at Chefoo is functioning from yesterday on the Japanese naval authorities' orders that export permits will only be granted if exports bills are sold at Yokohama Specie Bank Branch, which is only accepting at the artificial rate of 14 pence per dollar. Shippers are refusing to export and coastal vessels are sailing from Chefoo without cargo.—Reuter.

BAJAJ'S STATEMENT

AGRA, Feb. 2.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj on reaching Agra from Muttra, where he was brought by the Jaipur authorities has issued a long statement on the incidents connected with the happenings concerning his expulsion from the State.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. • SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately a fast typist (35—40 words a minute) in the scale of Rs. 50—5\2—90. Only candidates from the Backward Classes who are natives of Bombay need apply to the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Secretariat, Bombay, stating age, qualifications and speed of typing. This will be strictly tested. (10435)

Wanted immediately Storekeeper for upcountry with experience modern methods storekeeping and knowledge of machinery parts reply to Box No. 10473, "Bombay Chronicle" stating experience and salary required.

The School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London) invites applications from University Graduates for a Lectureship in Hindustani (Urdu and Hindi) from 1st October, 1939, one a scale of £300—£25—£400 per annum. The initial salary will be fixed according to qualifications. Applications, which may be accompanied by two testimonials, should state age, qualifications and experience. A form of application may, if desired, be obtained from the Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, Vandon Street, London, S.W.1., who should receive all applications not later than 1st April, 1939.

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

A Qualified experienced lady doctor holding good testimonials desires to serve as a doctor and companion in Indian State royal family or in any well-to-do good family. Please write to Dr. Khorshedbanoo, Transvaal Terrace, Grant Road Corner, 3rd Floor, Bombay.

52. TO BE LET.

To Let Mount Road, Mazagaon, long lease, spacious ground floors admeasuring about 12,000 and 10,000 sq. feet, suitable for factories. Rents moderate Apply Box 11338, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable Agents and Distributors for high class Hosiery goods. Attractive terms. For complete sample set remit Rs. 5 only as deposit. Write: The G. S. Emporium, Ltd., 47-A., Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. Branch: Cooch Bihar. Factory: Kalighat. (11340)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

Golden Jubilee Exhibition of Pictures
TOWN HALL

Open daily upto 5th February 1939, from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) Admission fee ANNAS FOUR ONLY. Book of Pictures Rs. 2\-.

(10447)

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION, CO., LTD.

CERTIFICATES for 50 Shares Nos. 362600-604, 329081-89, 498374-76, 252572-73, 329100, 52829-833, 383067-86, 168817-21, of the above Company standing in the name of Mr. Abbasbhoy Kadarbhoy Shahiwala are lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of the said shares should be notified to the office of the Company, Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within eight days hereof otherwise duplicates will be issued to the abovenamed.

NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 3-2-39.

10480.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION WILL BE IN OUR ROOMS, 120 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "NAJOO MANSION" AT WODEHOUSE ROAD, COLABA RECLAMATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the party concerned Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 3rd February, 1939, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in their Rooms the following.

All that piece of Leasehold land admeasuring about 1840 sq. yds. with dwelling houses on it known as "Najoo Mansion" and situate at Wodehouse Road Plot No. 21 Colaba Reclamation bearing St. No. 54 and bounded on the South-East by Wodehouse Rd., on the North-East by Plot No. 20, and partly by Plot No. 39, and No. 22, and on the North-West by Plot No. 12 and 13 of Colaba Reclamation Estate.

For further particulars, conditions of Sale apply to Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Esplanade Road or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

THE BEST SHOW IN THE TOWN!
New Theatres' Greatest Musical:
THE STREET-SINGER
Starring: SAIGAL & KANAN
FLEVENTH GRAND WEEK!
MINERVA
DAILY: 4-45, 7-30 & 10-15 P.M.

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents all over India for sale of the "Deccan Times", India's Premier Muslim weekly. Apply to: Manager, 137, Broadway, Madras. (11348)

Chief Agents and Stockists required to push sale of chemically analysed "Indus Pure Ghee" under Government of India "Agmark" seal. For terms apply Box No. 11341, "Bombay Chronicle."

Indo-Japanese Trade

Big Drop In Exports And Imports

Improvement In Cotton: Adverse Effects Of "China Emergency"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The trade balance which was favourable to India to the extent of 27,600,000 yen in 1937 went in favour of Japan to the extent of 10,800,000 yen, states the quarterly report of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Japan for the period July to September 1938. As compared with 1937, exports showed a decline of 45.8 per cent. and imports of 68.4 per cent.

India rubber and Guttapercha which accounted for imports valued at Y 37,400 during the last quarter disappeared altogether from the foreign trade accounts. Oil cake met with a similar fate, whereas imports of Beans and Peas which in the corresponding quarter of 1936 and 1937 were valued at nearly a million yen were reduced to negligible proportions. Publication of statistics relating to various kinds of metals and ores has been discontinued and as such, figures for imports or pig iron, and iron scrap are no longer recorded in the Japanese Trade Accounts.

The principal imports from India during the three months under review were as follows:

	Quantity (Piculs).	Value (Yen 1,000).
Raw Cotton	740,873	25,684
Other vegetable fibre	34,912	650
Hides and skins	448	26
Leather	53,219	154

During the three months July-September, imports of raw cotton which had declined steadily in the preceding quarter showed appreciable improvement. Indian cotton was able to maintain its position in the Japanese market, and obtained a proper share of the little that was offered. The improvement is attributed to the increasing shortage of the raw material, the favourable price parity of Indian cotton and to the ameliorative measures adopted by the Government to facilitate its importation. Among the latter, the revision of the procedure for the grant of import-exchange permits and the inauguration of the import-export linking system for cotton was given effect to from the beginning of July. An announcement was also made by the Commerce office of the Japanese Government early in July that they proposed to announce in future their plan for the issue of exchange permits three months in advance so as to make it possible to make forward import contracts freely within the scope of the plan. No action was taken to give effect to the announcement. The result of the action taken up to the end of the quarter was satisfactory from the point of view of the cotton dealers. Permits were obtained without avoidable delay, and the uncertainty which prevailed some months ago had been removed.

Imports of raw cotton during the nine months ending September 30 were still far below the level of the preceding year:—

	1937 (Value in thousands).	1938 (Value in thousands).
India	356,672	80,811
China	22,724	63,393
Dutch India	1,085	416
French Indo China	154	20
Turkey	193	1,478
U. S. A	289,992	123,398
Egypt	54,748	19,329
Kenya	21,529	1,809
Others	51,348	33,214

The shrinkage in the imports of Indian cotton was proportionately much greater than in the imports from the United States of America, but even the U. S. A. market was badly hit.

Japan which has always been the largest buyer of American cotton since 1929-30 was outstripped by British and France Imports of Chinese cotton which showed an ascending tendency in the first quarter steadily declined during the last three months owing to a sharp increase in the price of this cotton amounting to as much as 20 yens per picul.

The sharp decline in the imports as compared with the preceding quarter is shown below:

	(In thousand yens) April-June	July-September
Hides and skins	8,715	3,993
Leather	628	248

The use of cowhides in the manufacture of goods for domestic use was absolutely forbidden, while the use of other hides and leather for similar purposes was ruthlessly cut down. The use of whale skin as a substitute for leather was being studied. Rats and the Canine and feline tribes were likely to be utilised for a similar purpose.

India used to supply to Japan in previous years a little rice and paddy, a fair quantity of beans and peas and oil-yielding materials, appreciable quantities of India rubber and guttapercha and some oil cake. Under the stress of the China Emergency these imports from India were completely wiped out.

The following statement issued by the Japan Cotton Textile Exporters Association for India illustrates the position about cotton piecegoods export to India for the half year ending September 30, 1938:—

Month.	To India. Sq. yds.	To all countries. Sq. yds.
July	28,383	110,058
August	39,447	134,508
September	68,214	178,844

Regarding piecegoods dyed after weaving and piecegoods made of dyed yarn for export to India, it was considered that due to slack export business it would be difficult to ship them to India up to the maximum allowed under the trade agreement. The quota system of the Export Association based on the past actual export record as well as the bidding system were therefore abolished for these two classes of cotton piecegoods. The Association decided to grant export quotas to its members on application accompanied by certificates of export contracts. A penalty of two sen per yard for the unexported portion was prescribed if the exporters failed to export whole or part of the quota granted. In the case of bleached piecegoods, printed, tissues, hemmed greys and plain greys the quota system was maintained, but failure to export all of the quota granted was subject to a fine of half (1/2) sen per yard of such exported portion.

The following table gives figures of export to India of certain selected commodities during the three months July to September of 1937 and 1938.

	1937 (in thousand	1938 yens)
Cotton yarn	5,400	4,593
Raw Silk	2,765	382
Silk Tissues	2,974	1,329
Artificial Silk	5,885	804
Artificial Silk Tissues	6,818	2,020
Knitted goods	1,673	672
Jewellery	909	800
Potteries	994	606
Glass and glass manufactures	1,620	1,193
Iron manufactures	1,302	388
Machinery and parts thereof	1,469	1,262
Wool	289	261
Toys	779	417
Camphor	370	377
Buttons	383	246
Paper	451	276
Gum tyres	119	167
Lamps and parts	321	144

The Trade Commissioner's office dealt with enquiries on silkworm seeds, natural drinking straws, Muga silk yarn, drugs, medicines, toilet articles, fruit juice and syrup, sauce, candies, antimony, raw cotton, mica raw goat sheep skins, still-born lamb skins, scrap iron, rape seeds, walnuts, rice gunnies, hessians, pulses, lentils, peas, vegetable oils, lizard skins, spices, etc., coir yarn, ginger, pepper and rosewood, food preservatives, chemicals, camphor, medicines etc.

A number of claims and trade disputes were referred to the office and settled. One of the difficult cases was of a permit obtained from the Japanese Finance Department for a remittance of Yen 52,000 to a Bombay firm. Several inquiries relating to technical education available in Japan were received and dealt with. A Provincial Government had awarded a scholarship to one of the Indian students who was studying in Japan to proceed to Germany and complete his training there and requested the office of the Indian Trade Commissioner to undertake arrangements in connection with it.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Feb. 2.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st Nov	Difference to Normal
Agra	73	46	—	0.7	—0.3
Amraoti	88	67	—	0.3	—1.2
Ahmedabad	87	61	—	—	—0.2
Ahmednagar	89	56	—	—	—1.3
Allahabad	76	50	—	0.8	—0.6
Benares	76	50	T	0.8	—0.4
BOMBAY	81	67	—	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	84	60	—	0.7	—3.0
Bhopal	81	51	—	0.3	—
Baroda	88	46	—	—	—
Bhavnagar	88	55	—	—	—0.3
Calcutta	83	57	—	0.1	—1.1
Cawnpore	78	49	—	0.7	—0.4
Colombo	84	70	—	15.3	—6.2
Cochin	86	74	—	6.7	—2.3
Delhi	71	45	—	—	—1.6
Gorakhpur	77	49	—	0.1	—0.9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	90	62	—	—	—1.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	81	52	—	—	—0.3
Indore	85	51	—	—	—0.9
Jubbulpore	80	54	—	1.4	—0.3
Jaipur	74	46	—	—	—0.8
Karachi	75	61	—	0.2	—0.5
Lucknow	76	47	—	0.6	—0.7
Ludhiana	67	40	—	0.2	—2.3
Lahore	69	38	—	0.3	—1.2
Multan	72	42	—	—	—0.7
Mysore	87	64	—	1.0	—2.1
Madras	84	65	—	3.2	—18.3
Mussoorie	54	38	—	2.0	—0.6
Mount Abu	67	49	—	—	—0.6
Masulipatm	85	67	—	15.5	+8.8
Mangalore	87	71	—	2.1	—1.6
Nagpur	88	64	—	0.1	—1.6
Ootacamund	67	34	—	4.7	—4.5
Patna	78	51	—	0.1	—0.9
Peshawar	72	36	—	1.5	—1.1
Poona	91	54	—	0.3	—0.9
Pachmarhi	78	54	—	0.4	—1.5
Rawalpindi	67	32	—	2.0	—2.1
Ratnagiri	66	51	—	2.9	+1.8
Rajkot	85	51	—	—	—0.3
Srinagar	45	27	—	3.7	—1.2
Sholapur	92	63	—	—	—1.7
Shillong	59	40	—	4.2	+2.1
Surat	89	57	—	—	—0.3
Salem	93	66	—	1.5	—3.5
Vizagapatam	81	71	—	12.1	+7.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-2-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .004 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 81.0 degrees 1.2 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 66.8 degrees 0.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 69 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 144 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-2-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Meeting To Support Dr. Narayanrao's Candidature

BOMBAY: Thursday.

A public meeting of Poor People's Party in favour of Dr. U. B. Narayenrao was held last night under the Presidency of Dr. Mulbagala, in the open ground of Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market.

The Secretary of the Party, Dr. Bhoir explained why Poor People's Party had sprung up.

The candidate, Dr. U. B. Narayenrao said, the poor needed a fearless fighter on their behalf in the Municipality to redress their grievances to get rent reduced, wages raised, sanitation improved, healthy tenements built, etc.

The President, Dr. Mulbagala, closed the meeting after exhorting the poor people to elect their own man, Dr. Narayenrao, to safeguard their interests in the Civic administration of Bombay.

SOCIALIST BEATS RADICAL

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 1.

In the adjourned election of the eighth and the last Tripuri delegate from the Jubbulpore Urban (Golbazar) constituency, which was held on Saturday last Mr. Harihar Vyas (Socialist) defeated his rival, Mr. Laxman Singh Chowan (Radical) by a majority of 39 votes. The successful candidate secured 170 votes.—A. P.

Imperial Veterinary Research Institute

Viceroy To Open New Branch: Expansion At Izatnagar

NEW DELHI: (By Mail).

His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to perform the opening ceremony of a branch of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute at Izatnagar, near Bareilly, on February 25 1939

The buildings for an Animal Nutrition Section and a Poultry Research Section, including the housing for the staff, which His Excellency will declare open, are rapidly nearing completion and with the three sections now located at Izatnagar—the third being the Biological Products Section—this branch of the Institute becomes a unit of noteworthy size and importance The total cost of construction and equipment for the Animal Nutrition Section amounts to nearly Rs. 5,00,000 and that for the Poultry Research Section, which includes the latest development in breeders and incubators, to about Rs. 2,75,000.

Established at Muktesar in the Kumaon hills in 1895, the activities of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute grew rapidly and in 1899 it was found necessary to constitute a Biological Products Section to deal with large demands for sera and vaccines for the treatment and prevention of animal diseases.

RESEARCH AND MANUFACTURE.

For, though the primary function of the Institute is research, it also manufactures for sale to local Governments, and even outside India, products, based on researches successfully carried out at the Institute, which go a long way towards the prevention and cure of animal diseases, and it so happens that though the Institute is not run on a profit-making basis, a good deal of the expenditure on research is recouped through revenue from the sale of the products manufactured at the Institute and its sub-station at Izatnagar, Thus, notwithstanding the large decrease in anti-rinderpest serum sold in 1937, the Biological Products Section at Izatnagar showed a profit of about Rs. 1,60,000.

The available space at Muktesar was, however, strictly limited and the need to comply with requisitions for the sera and vaccines frequently urgent. The section was, therefore, located at Izatnagar, where there is room for expansion.

Interest in the different scientific aspects of the prevention and control of animal diseases has continued to grow and in 1936 it was decided to add two more sections, namely, an animal Nutrition Section and a Poultry Research Section. In the same year the Physiological Chemists Section of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute was transferred from Bangalore to Izatnagar to form the nucleus of the Animal Nutrition Section.

The need for a proper study of animal nutrition was felt long ago; and as early as 1921 the Government of India agreed to the opening of the Physiological Chemist's Section at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa. The Section was transferred two years later to Bangalore where it formed one of the two wings of the newly organised Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and carried out research work on the food values of various types of cattle feeds. It took a leading part in disseminating information on the subject as well as in providing instruction in physiological chemistry and animal nutrition to post-graduate agricultural and dairy students and to those appearing for the Indian Dairy Diploma. The Section obtained wide recognition from scientific workers as one of the most prominent research centres on the subject in India.

It was felt, however, that more laboratory accommodation was needed to carry out new programmes of research, but lack of space prevented the expansion of the Section The question had been under consideration for a long time and ultimately on the recommendation of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Government of India decided to transfer the Section to Izatnagar to form the nucleus of the Central Animal Nutrition Section.

MAIN FUNCTION

The main functions of this Section are the study of nutrition in relation to the maintenance of health and normal growth of productive capacity of animals in India The Poultry Research Section will carry on research on diseases, nutrition and genetics and will also act as a bureau for the dissemination of information and the results of the research work carried out. In addition, it will carry out investigations on the processing and disposal of poultry and egg products.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

Sum Of Rs. 600,000 Involved

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A sensational case of criminal breach of trust, forgery, cheating and abetment, resulting in the National City Bank of New York losing six lakhs of rupees was narrated to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when three persons arrested in connection with the colossal fraud were put up on remand.

The arrested persons include an advocate, a businessman, and a clerk of the National City Bank at its branch office at Shaik Memon Street.

The names of the accused are Victor L. Miranda, a ledger clerk of the bank, Hirachand M. Shah, a businessman and Narottam J. Parekh, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody allege that the first accused was employed as a ledger clerk in the branch office of the National City Bank at Shaik Memon Street. The second accused, who had a current account in the Bank made friendship with the first accused in November 1937, and entered into conspiracy to defraud the bank. With the help of the first accused, the second accused drew from the bank large amounts in his own account, though there was not sufficient balance to his credit. In January 1938, this account was closed.

The police, further stated that the second accused subsequently opened a new account in the name of N. J. Parekh. The third accused used to sign blank cheques and accused number 2 used to fill in the amount. More amounts were withdrawn in this manner with the connivance and assistance of the first accused. In this manner the bank was defrauded to the tune of Rs. 6,00,000.

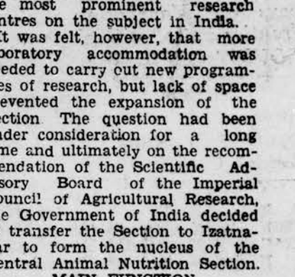
The first accused was arrested yesterday while the other accused were arrested this morning.

The second accused told the Court that the accused Parekh was only a tool in his hands and that he had lost the moneys in cotton business.

The third accused stated that the second accused was his guardian.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody.

THE EXCELSIOR
LAST THREE SHOWS
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



From **TO-MORROW**
ON THE STAGE FOR 4 DAYS ONLY
"POOVIAH SISTERS"
and 12 celebrated Artists IN THEIR
"NRITYA MANJARI"
Bringing You a rich feast of
ROMANTIC AND EXOTIC "DANCES and SONGS"
Popular Prices: Rs. 7, 5\12, 3\6, 2\4 and 1\2. Gallery As. 9
(By arrangement with Western India Theatres Ltd.)
PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Salt Manufacture In Bengal

Facilities Given By Govt. Enquiry Under Consideration

NEW DELHI (By Mail.)

As in previous years, all reasonable facilities were given by Government to the salt manufacturing concerns in Bengal.

This information is given in the Report on the Administration of Salt Department in the Province for the year 1937-38, just published.

The manufacturers in 24-Parganas district of the Province were allowed firewood from the Government forests in the Sunderbans at a concessional rate, which was 50 per cent less than the normal price. A subsidy for a period of three years had been sanctioned by the Government of India for half yearly payment to the Chittagong Trading Union Limited at certain specified rates per maund of salt produced, subject to the stipulation that the minimum out-turn for the first year should reach a figure of 10,000 maunds. The Company, however, was unable to avail itself of the offer, as it expressed its inability to manufacture 10,000 maunds within a year on the ground that the reservoirs and salt condensing beds were not fully productive for the first two years. It, therefore, prayed for a subsidy at more favourable terms and the Government of India were pleased to revise their decision accordingly. The revised terms were accepted by the Company, but it was not in a position to avail itself of the offer as its total output of salt during the year was only 50 maunds.

Two officers—one a Deputy Conservator of Forests and the other a Superintendent of Excise and Salt—were deputed by the Government of Bengal to make a joint inquiry and to report on the possibilities of salt manufacture on a commercial scale in the Sunderbans. The enquiry has been completed and the report is now under consideration with the Government of Bengal.

LOCAL PRODUCTION

Of the fourteen firms and seven persons who were granted temporary permits during the preceding years for the manufacture of salt, five only continued their operations. These were:

1. The Premier Salt Manufacturing Company, Limited, Midnapore.
2. The Bengal Salt Company Limited, Midnapore.
3. The Pioneer Salt Manufacturers, Limited, 24-Parganas.
4. The Indian Salt Manufacturers, Limited, 24-Parganas.
5. The Chittagong Trading Union Limited, Chitagong.

Of the two Midnapore concerns, the Bengal Salt Company Limited, introduced, in addition to the method of evaporating by fire, a combined method of Burma and Coromandel Coast for the manufacture of Solar salt. It got condensed brine by Burma method and then manufactured salt by solar evaporation as on the Coromandel Coast. The combined method has proved less expensive and has, at the same time, yielded good results, but it cannot be depended upon for a large scale manufacture in Bengal. The Premier Salt Manufacturing Company Limited, manufactured about 3,000 maunds of salt and cleared 2,400 maunds from their godowns during the year under report. The Bengal Salt Company Limited, produced a little over 1,500 maunds and removed nearly 1,300 maunds.

In 24-Parganas, the Pioneer Salt Manufacturing Company and the India Salt Manufacturers Limited manufactured and removed 530 and 250 maunds of salt respectively.

The Chittagong Trading Union Limited, which could not start manufacturing on a commercial scale, produced only 50 maunds on an experimental basis.

SALT IMPORTS

The closing balance in bond at Sulkea Golas and the Government Golas at Chittagong was nearly 25,75,000 of maunds. With the exception of imports from Hamburg and a negligible quantity from Liverpool, supplies from foreign ports entirely ceased. Imports from Karachi showed an appreciable decrease, but those from other ports particularly from Aden showed an increase.

The total quantity of salt imported into Bengal was 15,700,000 maunds as against 14,400,000 maunds in the previous year. Of this quantity, Calcutta received nearly 14,500,000 maunds or 92.17 per cent and Chittagong the balance of 1,200,000 maunds or 7.83 per cent. Of the total quantity imported into Calcutta, only 2,90,000 maunds or 19.77 per cent was stored in Sulkea Golas.

The quantity which passed into consumption from Calcutta and Chittagong during the year was 14,200,000 maunds against 14,380,000 maunds in the previous year. The average wholesale price for the Province was Rs. 2/9/6 per maund, as against Rs. 2/9/10 per maund in the preceding year.

The total number of cases reported for offences against the Salt Laws was 36 involving 75 persons, and there were five cases with nine persons pending trial at the close of the previous year. Of these persons, 52 were convicted. 15 were released after warning and four were acquitted, while charges against two were withdrawn. Six cases with 11 persons remained pending at the close of the year. The total number of cases in the seven saliferious districts was 49. In 13 of these cases, the accused were released after warning and 36 were sent up for trial.

The restriction on the transport of non-duty-paid salt in excess of one maund from certain specified areas has proved an effective check on the abuse of the salt concessions.

Now the POPULAR Rendezvous of the Cosmopolitan ELITE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.

Second 2 BIG WEEK

of the CINE-COLOUR Picture That Has

Moved Elite B'bay

India Cine-Pictures'

PATRIOTIC PRESENTATION

'Mother India'

Showing the FOUNDATION of REAL NATION-BUILDING

SPARKLING TEETH—

The pride of every woman

Bad teeth mean bad health. Weak and yellowish teeth and bleeding gums are signs of tooth decay, which affects your whole bodily health. Brushing the teeth and washing the mouth alone cannot remove the cause. That lies much deeper and is due to a lack of vital minerals. You must strengthen your teeth *from within* by giving them the right food—an abundance of vital minerals.

Kalzana contains calcium, the very substance of which your teeth are made — and contains it in a form which your blood and tissues can easily assimilate, so that not only your teeth are kept sound, but your skin remains fresh and healthy.

Just before a baby comes and during nursing, Kalzana is *essential* to prevent tooth decay and weakness and to make sure that baby will have strong bones and sound teeth.

General Weakness and Weakness during Pregnancy, Nervous Irritability, Infectious Diseases, Weak Teeth, Skin Troubles, Anaemia, Feminine Complaints

—Kalzana removes all these troubles in an amazingly short time.

KALZANA

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

At all Chemists and Bazars

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A hawker was arrested by the Pydhoni police on a charge of assaulting a police "havildar" with fists and knocked him down on the ground. Mohiuddin Badurdin was pulled up before Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court to-day and was ordered to be released on bail.

It appears that the accused, who is a hand-cart hawker, was found to be causing obstruction with his hand-cart on Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road on January 31. He was directed by the police Havildar to go to a by-lane. The accused obeyed the instructions of the havildar. He came back to the same spot. The havildar told him that he had already warned him once and directed him again to remove his hand-cart, whereupon the accused is alleged to have assaulted, and knocked him down on the ground.

BMY'S NEGLIGENCE COST HIM LIFE.

The Coroner's jury unanimously returned a verdict of death "brought about by his own negligence," at the inquest on Soorajmal Joharmal (16), who was knocked down and run over by a motor truck near the Lalbaug Market on the 19th January.

The Deputy Inspector of Police, Bhoiwada, stated that on the 19th January he was driving in his car along Soparibag Road. Just in front of him there was a motor lorry which was empty. Just as he passed the Lal Bagh Chowki, he noticed a tin flying up in the air and some white substance coming out of it. Then he saw the right front wheel of the lorry go over a man. The man rolled; the rear wheel also went over him. The rear of the lorry went up, and the lorry stopped at a distance of about 20 feet from the place where the man was lying, bleeding from the mouth. Witness had him removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died half an hour after admission.

AMAZING RUSE OF ALLEGED CYCLE THIEF

Asked Dealer To Give Them To Son, Then Disposed Of Them

BOMBAY: Thursday.

Charles Mathews Winfield was arrested by the Dongri Police this morning on a charge of breach of trust.

It was stated by the police officer that the accused was a driver in the G.I.P. Railway and that he used to send his son Osborne Winfield to cycle shop-keepers to get cycles on hire. Before the complainant used to give the cycles on hire, his son used to get the shop-keepers to their place and the accused used to tell them that he was a driver and if his son wanted the cycles on hire he might be given them and used to take the responsibility of the return of the cycle. Thus he used to get cycles and later, it was alleged, dispose of them either by way of sale or pledge. It is stated that there are several cases against the accused of a similar nature.

The accused was placed before Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, to-day, at Mazagaon Court and was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 50 till February 16.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chhecki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 11-45 a.m.

SCUFFLE BETWEEN MUSLIMS AND KATKARIS

Serious Injuries To Some And One Killed

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Feb. 2.

Bawamalangad, a Muslim Hill shrine 10 miles off Kalyan was the scene of a serious affray on Tuesday last at about eleven in the morning, when a number of Katkaris believed to have been engaged by Sitaram Bal Patil, an influential Agri and an ex-member of the Thana District Local Board, had a scuffle with about 20 Mahomedan coolies and other labourers, resulting in more or less serious injuries to a dozen persons, three of whom are being treated in the Thana Civil Hospital. The Kalyan and Thana police hurried up for investigation, as a result of which Sitaram Bal Patil his wife Sitabai and twelve others have been arrested. A cooly is reported to be missing and said to have been done to death in the "melee". The cause of the serious affray is alleged to be a sort of toll sought to be exacted by Sitaram Patil from a bus driver.

Thana Board Takes Over School

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Feb. 2.

The District School Board, Thana in pursuance of its resolution took over yesterday, charge of the Marathi Primary School conducted by Miss Tara Patwardhan, under the auspices of the Harijan Sewa Sangh. Mr. V. V. Kirtane, President Thana District Congress Committee and Chairman District School Board, presided at the function. Among those present were Messrs. Kanji Govindshet M. L. A. of Kalyan, D. S. Bajpai a prominent Congress worker from Thana and V. L. Gatne, Administrative Officer, Thana District School Board. Mr. Bajpai in his speech complimented the Board on its taking over the school for management and advised the introduction of a course of spinning in its curricula.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE

Unity In Ranks Is Fitting Reply To Administration

(From A Correspondent).

BHUSAVAL: (By Mail).

The G.I.P. Railway workers held their Provincial Conference on Saturday and Sunday last. The Conference was presided over by Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.

Mr. Sane Guruji inaugurated the conference. Over 2,000 workers and general public attended.

In his speech Mr. Sane Guruji made a fervent appeal for building up a powerful Labour-Kisan Unity which he characterised as the surest method of winning the freedom of the country.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said that the G. I.P. unity was a fitting reply to the policy of the Railway administration. The very fact that the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union had to-day over 26 branches with a membership of over 13,000 net, with continuous growth, is a clear indication as to which way the wind was blowing.

Mr. D. S. Vaidya, the Bombay Divisional Secretary, then moved three resolutions. Through the first resolution an appeal was made to A.I.R.F. to conduct countrywide agitation against the policy of the Railway Board. By the second resolution the new Federal authority which was sought to be introduced under the Federal Scheme of the British Government, was condemned and complete national control of Indian people over the Indian Railways was demanded. The third resolution adopted several demands of the Railway workers.

The second day of the Conference was exciting. It was mainly reserved for the discussion of the Trades Disputes Bill.

Mr. Khedgikar in moving the resolution on the Trades Disputes Bill explained in detail how the Bill was a direct hit at the working-class movement and how it would have a disastrous effect on national unity.

Mr. Abdul Razak spoke in support of the resolution.

Mr. Jhabvala, the President of the G.I.P. Union, called upon those who wanted to oppose the resolution and support the Bill to express themselves.

A patient hearing was given to the supporters of the Bill.

Messrs. Zulmiram Chaudhari, D. S. Vaidya and Shankarlingam said that as Congressmen they opposed the Bill as anti-national and as Labour leaders they opposed it as an anti-working class measure.

After Mr. Khedgikar replied to the debate, Mr. Jhabvala addressed the gathering.

The meeting then came to a close.

SHIPPING OFFICES BEING PICKETED

Seamen Demand Service By Rotation

BOMBAY, Thursday.

To-day is the fourth day of picketing organised by the Seamen's Union, Bombay, before the office of the Mackinnon Mackenzie Co., Agents for P. and O. and B. I. Lines.

This morning a meeting of nearly two hundred representatives of important Seamen's Clubs in the city was held.

The meeting unanimously decided to continue picketing with greater vigour till the Union's demand is conceded.

Seamen want that they should get employment by rotation, so that corruption and bribery that are rampant may be stopped.

About 25 pathans are watching the gates of the Company. A police force is also kept on the scene of picketing.

Seamen are keeping very firm.

7 POLITICALS RELEASED IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The Government of Bengal have ordered the release of seven political prisoners after examining their individual cases on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, set up by the Government after the session of the Bengal Assembly.

The Advisory Committee, which is comprised of representatives of the various parties in the local legislature with an ex-High Court Judge as Chairman, began its work in the beginning of last month and will continue to function until it has scrutinised the cases of all the political prisoners in Bengal.—A. P.

Children thrive on Milk Chocolate

Give them Cadbury's, the best and purest you can buy!

A well-balanced diet is essential to the child. Bad feeding produces a thin, undersized body which is always an easy prey to illness. Protective foods such as milk are vital for producing sturdy limbs and a glossy skin. Cadbury's Milk Chocolate contains plenty of rich, creamy milk and the finest cocoa—a food specially valuable because of its abundance of bone-forming Vitamin D. Children love the delicious flavour of Cadbury's too! It is untouched by hand throughout manufacture and comes to you hygienically wrapped—the ideal sweet!

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE

BUILDS UP YOUNG INDIA

LET YOUR CHILDREN JOIN THE CADBURY CHOCO-LEAGUE

To enrol your boy or girl in the Cadbury Choco-League, write your child's name in the coupon below and send it to The Chief, Cadbury Choco-League, P.O. Box 440, Calcutta, enclosing one wrapper from each of three 2 oz. (3 anna) bars of Cadbury's Milk Chocolate. We will send by return this handsome badge of membership and booklet explaining the objects of the League.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

SCHOOL ..... AGE .....

Send this to The Chief, Cadbury Choco-League, P.O. Box 440, Calcutta

C

CCL.9

Railway Traffic Goes Up

Record Earnings For Several Railways: Modernising Railway Services

Gross receipts of 95 crores on the State-owned Railways, 3.25 crores in excess of the previous year (which made possible a contribution of 2.75 crores to the Central Revenues), an increase in the passenger earnings of all Railways from 29.37 to 31.08 crores, and in goods earnings from 67.33 crores to 68.66 crores, the highest figure since 1929-30 on the Class I Railways for coal earnings, the highest total receipts since 1929-30 on the B. N., B. B. & C. I. and E. I. Railways, 8.5 crores spent on works, an outlay of 3 crores on rolling stock, of 3.75 crores on renewal of track, and of 1.75 crores on general engineering works, are some of the features of the Railway Board's report on Indian Railways for 1937-38, published to-day.

Among other interesting and varied activities were the surveys of the Sind Right Bank Feeder and Khadro-Nawabshah Railways, opening of the King George VI Bridge on the Assam Bengal Railway, sanctioning of various works for track improvement, rebuilding of the locomotive shed at Bitragunta, remodelling of the shed at Sahebgunge, improvement in the water supply at Kanchrapara, and the consideration given to the closing of unremunerative branch lines.

The report refers to the launching of the "Flying Ranee" fast service between Bombay and Surat on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the reorganisation of services carrying "small" consignments (involving staff travelling with the trains to sort "en route") freight rebates, steps taken to expedite traffic movement, efforts made for closer contact with the business communities, commercial publicity, arrangements for the Hardwar mela, staff civility, rolling stock improvements, reduction of upper class accommodation on certain sections, experiments in air-conditioned coaches, technical researches, etc.

GROSS TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

"The gross traffic receipts of State-owned Railways for the year", says the Report, "amounted to Rs. 95.01 as against 91.7 crores in 1936-37 or an increase of 3.22 crores. After meeting all charges, including depreciation and interest on capital at charge, the net result of the year's working was a gain of Rs. 276 lakhs. This surplus was placed to the credit of the General Revenues of the Central Government in part payment of the annual contribution due under the convention separating the Railway from the General finances."

On all Railways, passenger and goods traffic showed appreciable improvement. The earnings from passengers carried increased from Rs. 29.37 crores in 1936-37 to Rs. 31.08 crores in 1937-38. The number of passengers carried was 521.3 millions in 1937-38 as compared with 489.6 in the preceding year or an increase of over 32 millions. Likewise passenger miles increased from 17,785 millions in 1936-37 to 18,847 millions in 1937-38.

The total tonnage carried increased from 82.4 millions in the previous year to 87.3 millions in 1937-38, and the earnings from Rs. 67.33 crores to Rs. 68.68 crores. The net ton miles increased from 20,789 to 22,777 millions. But the average rate earned per ton per mile for all commodities showed a decrease, being 3.78 pies as against 6.21 in 1936-37.

TRANSPORTATION

The Report describes the improvements made in passenger train services such as the introduction of a special fast service on the Bombay-Surat section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, called the 'Flying Ranee'. This train was found to be so popular that after three weeks it was run daily instead of at the week-ends. From October, the week-end train was run in two portions—one operating between Bombay and Surat and the other between Bombay and Bulsar. This provided a faster service between Bombay, Bilimora, Navasari and Surat.

A number of Diesel rail cars were introduced either to augment or replace steam train services. The M. & S. M. and G. I. P. Railways were also experimenting with rail cars fitted with ordinary motor lorry engines. The B. & N. W. and B. N. Railways were trying out light fast passenger units operated by small steam locomotives.

RAILWAYS PARTICIPATE IN ROAD SERVICES

The N. W. Railway is now a predominant partner in a registered company called the North Western Transport Company, which runs a road motor service between Lyallpur and Jhang. Proposals for the introduction of similar services on other Railways are under examination.

An examination of goods train services was conducted so as to improve running speeds and to eliminate or reduce detentions "en route." This resulted in considerable improvement in the speed of certain long-distance services and an increase in their number.

ROLLING STOCK AND STORES

Orders amounting to approximately 72,487 tons of rails and 2,628 tons of fishplates were placed with The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. The total value of timber other than sleepers bought by State-owned railway systems was Rs. 34.94 lakhs, compared with Rs. 42.75 lakhs in 1936-37 By contrast, in 1927-28, when construction was active, the expenditure was Rs. 140.6 lakhs

The total value of purchases through the agency of the Indian Stores Department amounted to Rs. 403 lakhs of which Rs. 23 lakhs represented the value of textiles and Rs. 385 lakhs the value of engineering, hardware and miscellaneous stores. The list of items, the purchase of which by the State-managed Railways through the agency of the Indian Stores Department is obligatory was reviewed and many new items added to it.

The Conciliation Officer appointed by Government for the prevention of disputes between the staff and administrations of railways with headquarters at Calcutta, assumed charge of his duties early in December 1937, thus covering only the short period of a little over three months in the year under review. He was mainly engaged in establishing contact with railway administrations and with the recognised Unions and organisations directly concerned.

PASSENGERS' COMFORT

The Report explains the action taken by Railways to provide improved facilities to passengers. Action was taken both for essential improvements, i.e. train services; and desirable improvements; i. e. general conveniences. An idea of the extent to which services were augmented can be had when it is realised that there has been a large increase in passenger and mixed train mileage of nearly 5 million train miles.

"OVERCROWDING TACKLED."

Overcrowding in third-class carriages continued to receive close attention from all Railways. Under the standing orders of the Railway Board, Class 1 Railways took a census of passenger trains once in the year during the period when passenger traffic was brisk, but in many cases checks were made during several different months. Where some overcrowding was detected it was usually of comparatively small extent and due to causes which could not readily be foreseen such as a rush of a number of large marriage parties or abnormally heavy attendance at some fair or festival. Where overcrowding was observed, suitable action was taken. Local advisory committees were kept advised of the census results and of action taken.

Dealing with publicity the Report gives the work of the Central Publicity Bureau.

ACHES AND PAINS OF MIDDLE AGE

Washed away by New Spa Water.

Many men and women of middle age find their pleasure in life overshadowed by the physical disorders often associated with this period! Unless you prevent the trouble, *your* arteries will become clogged with calcareous deposits, *your* glands will become swollen, with the resultant rheumatism, sciatica, kidney trouble, nervous irritability or other distressing symptoms.

Yet there is no need to endure this trouble or to spend a moment of worry over it. You can live life to the full if you take a dose of the famous FYNNON SALT regularly each morning.

Fynnon Salt is Nature's own remedy. In your own home, at little cost, the beneficial effects of spa treatment, for which wealthy sufferers travel far and wide, is yours.

A dose of Fynnon Salt in water provides the medicinal value of three glasses of actual spa water. It clears impurities from the blood, reduces inflammation, loosens stiff muscles and swollen joints, and makes a new man or woman of you. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty, write to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India), Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay. KF 614

Outside Bombay Medicines will be sent by V. P. P.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Bank, BOMBAY 4.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1.231 kc's.)

8-0 a.m. Records. 12-0 noon Vinayak Rao Harshe. 12-20 p.m. Instrumental Music. 12-30 Ladio Plogiam. 12-45 Hiralal Nakshigara of Surat. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Marketing, by Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil, Kolhapur. 3-50 Music. 3-55 Gujarati Literature. The Novel: Meghani by Uma Shanker Joshi, M.A. 4-15 Sports Talk by Talyrakhan. 6-0 Hiralal Nakshigara of Surat. 6-15 Gopal Singh. 6-25 Recitation from Hindustani Poems. 6-30 Village Industries, 6 by Bandopant. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-35 Lalita Venkatram A recital of South Indian Music. 8-0 Cross-Examination. Gujarati by Mohanlal M. Desai 8-5 Vinayak Rao Harshe. 8-25 Nautch Dhun. 8-30 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 Khapruji Parwatker. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 A Film Review. 10-5 Ken Mac's Band. 10-20 Mena Silas: Pianoforte. 10-30 Ken Mac's Band. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

3-30 to 4-30 p.m. As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 to 6-30 p.m. As in Bombay I. 6-30 Hiralal Nakshigara of Surat. 6-40 Melodies on the Guttar. 6-55 Lalita Venkatram. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I. 10-5 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-15 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

333.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Recitation from Quran. 8-15 Naat-i-Rasul. 8-20 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 8-45 Naghma-i-Allah Hoo. 9-10 Bande Hasan. 9-25 Abdush Shakur of Pataudi. 9-40 Majidanbai.

12-0 noon Sweet Melodies.

1-0 p.m. From Moradabad Listener. 1-6 Sans Souci. 6-10 Majidanbai. 6-30 M. Sen Gupta, Multani on sarod. 6-35 Qawwal and Party. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Rashidul Khairi Day. 8-0 Nazr-i-Aqidat. 8-5 Allama Rashidul Khairi: sketch, by Sadiqul Khairi. 8-15 In Memoriam. By Behzad Lucknavi. 8-20 Allama Rashidul Khairi. By Raziqul Khairi. 8-40 Nani-Ashsho. 9-0 Ek Mazloom Biwi Ka Khat. 6-5 Acknowledgement. 9-50 Sitar Recital by H. H. Chughtai: Maloha Kedara. 10-0 Story of Sugar-Cane by Dr. W. Burns. 10-15 Abdush Shakur. 10-30 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 11-0 Late News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s)

6-0 As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Kallan Kawwal and Party. 6-30 Haider Husain and his Orchestra: Fait Kalyan. 6-40 Bande Hasan. 7-0 Ghazals of Ghalib and Akbar. 7-15 Majidanbai. 7-35 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 8-0 Abdush Shakur. 8-20 As in Delhi 1. 8-40 Bande Hasan. 8-50 Dagh and Hali Recital. Majidanbai 9-5 to 9-15 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Symphony Orchestra. 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi 1. 10-15 Lina Chappel: Piano. 10-40 Paris Opera Orchestra with Charles Panzera.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s).

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s).

6-0 to 7-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

12-30 p.m. Renera: Pianoforte. 12-50 Music. 1-17 Music. 1-30 Readings from Quran. 1-45 Persia by 'Globe Trotter'. 2-2 Records. 5-0 Children's Corner. 6-0 For Children. 6-40 When Sun Goes Down. 7-30 Sree Mandir religious drama.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4.840 kc/s.)

5-0 to 10-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

2-0 p.m It Might Interest You. 2-5 Distribution of Food (Circulatory System) by a Medical Practitioner. 2-20 Music. 4-0 For School Children. Things of Interest by 'Radio Mama' (Tamil) 4-5 Famous Scientists, I Galileo (Tamil) by D. Padmanabhan, B.Sc. 4-20 Group Singing. 5-0 Keezcheevalpatti Venkataramana Rao. 5-30 Shrimati S. Jaya and Sister: Vocal Duets. 6-0 V. M. Annaji Rao: Vocalist. 6-30 AIR String Quartette, Gowri Manohari. 6-45 Palayur K. Venkatarama Iyer: Vocalist. 7-15 Religion, in Tamil. 7-30 Papa K. S. Venkatarama Iyer: Violin. 9-20 Third Degree, the Restaurateur. Script by P. V. Acharya. 9-35 Shrimati Lalitabai Shamanna: Vocalist.

Madras—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s.)

2-0 to 2-30 p.m. As in Madras I.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m As in Madras I. 6-0 Devotional Duets. 6-10 Contagious Abortion among Cattle (Telugu). 6-20 Song Hits from Screenland. 6-30 As in Madras I. 9-35 Selections from German Opera. 9-47 Elgar's Concerto in B Minor.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. With villagers 6-10 Recitation From Quran 6-25 Noor Jahan Begam 6-45 Sabrunnisa Begam 7-0 for children 8-0 Noor Jahan Begam 8-20 Khyber radio Orchestra: Naghma-i-Bahar 8-30 Sabrunnisa Begam 8-50 Inayat Husain 8-55 Noor Jahan Begam 9-45 Ncor Jahan Begam 10-5 Khyber Orchestra khambavati 10-10 Sabrunnisa Begam and Inayat Husain: Duet 10-18 Noor Jahan Begam and Qadir Bakhsh: Duets

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Orchestral Interludes 6-10 Recitation from Quran 6-25 Naat by Shamshad Begam 6-30 For the countryside 7-15 Mohammad Ali of Patalia 7-25 Shamshad Begam 7-45 Ab-i-Hayaat (Hindustani) by M. B. Khizar Tamimi 8-0 Mohammad Ali 8-15 Violin and Sarangi recital 8-25 Shamshad Begam 8-45 Music Lesson, 36 by Gayak 9-0 Shamshad Begam 9-45 Recorded Interlude 9-50 Sports Causerie by G. D. Sondhi 10-5 Imam Bandi and Party 10-15 Fareb-i-Zindagi 10-30 Alap Malkaus 10-45 Light Music.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

5-30 p.m. Record 6-10 Dhruva Tara Joshi 6-15 Jameelabai of Cawnpore 6-40 Mohan Lal Kool 7-0 Dhruva Tara Joshi 7-25 Jameelabai of Cawnpore 7-35 Mohan Lal Kool 7-45 Tanpaltas, Rag Kedara 8-0 Street Scenes, 8-15 Musical Stories, 8-45 Dhruva Tara Joshi 9-0 Mohan Lal Kool 9-50 Jameelabai of Cawnpore 10-0 Story of Sugarcane by Dr. W Burns (Relayed from Delhi) 10-15 Jameelabai of Cawnpore 10-25 Mohanlal Kool 10-45 Jameelabai of Cawnpore.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Recital by Dorothy White (Australian Pianist) 7-50 Empire Variety Theatre 8-30 Songs I Like Geofrey Dams (Tenor) 9-0 Airs of Ulster 9-30 News. 9-50 Next week's programmes 10-0 Death of Uncle George.

TENANT LANDLORD QUESTION IN BIHAR

CUTTACK, Feb. 2.

The informal conference of Zamindars held at Government House in connection with the Madras Estates Amendment Bill concluded to-day, after two hours' deliberations.

It is understood that the proposals put forward by the representatives of the Zamindars at the conference suggested that the rent in the estates should be fixed at a third of the income, whereas the Bill proposes to reduce the existing rate with a view to equalise them with those prevailing in the Khas Mahal areas.

It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad put forward the objections of the Congress Party to the Zamindars' proposals. It is also understood that the Premier, Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, did not commit himself to the conclusions reached by the conference as he wished to consult the Congress Assembly Party and if necessary the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee. The Government are shortly issuing a communique over the issue.—United Press.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will leave Cuttack this evening after the meeting of the Congress Party in the Orissa Legislative Assembly this afternoon.

INDIANS MUST HAVE RIGHT TO OWN LAND

Hardships Of Indians In Transvaal

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

If the Indian in Transvaal decides to preserve his livelihood by infringing what he considers to be an unjust law, he is only obeying the laws of self-preservation, just as a motorist, to avoid injury through an accident, will infringe a traffic law, observes Mr. Rama Rau, the Agent-General for India in South Africa, in a memorandum submitted to the Asiatic Land Laws Commission which is inquiring into the evasion by the Indian Community of laws restricting them from acquiring ownership of land.

The acquisition of property through nominees, European and Malay wives since 1932, which was the subject of enquiry, Mr. Rama Rao states so far only one case of purchase of land by the European wife of an Asiatic after 1932 had been brought to the notice of the commission. As regards Malay wives, it had often been asserted that marriages between Asiatics and Malays took place with a view to the purchase of property but this was an obvious fallacy, because in the Cape Province where there was no restriction against the acquisition of fixed property by Asiatics marriages between Asiatics and Malays were far more frequent than they were in Transvaal.

The Congress had pointed out that very few cases had been brought to the notice of the Commission in which the acquisition of property was subsequent to 1932. There were reasonable grounds for suspecting that the Malaya wife held property for her Indian husband. In fact the tendency now was for the number of marriages between Indians and Malays decrease.

In general, says Mr. Rama Rao, it cannot be gainsaid that the evidence before the Commission has so far revealed very few cases in which there is reasonable proof of evasion of land.

In conclusion Mr. Rama Rao urges that the commission should recommend that Asiatics be given the elementary right to own land, a right which is held by any permanent and intelligent section of the population of any country.—A.P.

Babu Rajendra Prasad had another interview with His Excellency the Governor of Orissa last evening. He has also discussions with the Congressmen of Orissa regarding certain allegations made by different parties.

ALL WORLD'S TROUBLES ARE ECONOMIC AT THE ROOT

Prof. Harlow's Indictment Of Capitalism

That the root causes of the cruel and unreasoning race prejudices prevailing in the world, were economic, despite the fact that people tied it up with religious sanctions or related it to nationalism, was the view expressed by Prof. S. Ralph Harlow in a talk he gave to the Indian Progressive Group at the Green's on Thursday evening.

Prof. Harlow has been specially deputed by the Carnegie Endowment for National Peace to tour in the East and to foster international fellowship.

Prof. Harlow said that race prejudice and colour prejudice were both cruel and stupid. Though it was claimed to be an instinct by some people, it was easy to prove that such a claim was sheer nonsense. He proceeded to narrate various instances of prejudice against the Negroes in America and pointed out that although an Indian with a long name and wearing a turban would be admitted to the most aristocratic company, he would be in for trouble if he went about without his turban.

Prof. Harlow proceeded to narrate the history of the anti-Negro prejudice in America. While Britain and certain other European countries like Russia had wisely got rid of slavery, the institution was so bound up with the economic life of America that it could not be abolished till a bloody civil war had been fought and 22,000 young men had laid down their lives.

The lecturer concluded by pointing out that in a capitalist society whose fundamental function was the increase of wealth, race and colour prejudices would be fostered. He hoped that some day, the world would arrive at a community whose spiritual asis would be co-operation and brotherhood.

AHMEDABAD STUDENT RUSTICATED

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2.

Jashwant Thakkar, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Students' Federation, and a prominent member of Working Committee of the All-India Students' Federation has been rusticated by the authorities of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad for leading the Students' strike in the College in connection with the observance of Independence Day.

ORISSA CABINET AND MUSLIM DEMAND

CUTTACK, Feb. 2.

A Muslim deputation led by Dr. Zaheer and Syed Anrul Haque waited on Babu Rejendra Prasad and the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier of Orissa. The deputationists urged for inclusion of a Muslim Minister in the Orissa Cabinet with a view to winning confidence of the Muslim community

It is understood that the deputationists were assured that the Congress was anxious for the inclusion of a Muslim in the Cabinet but the general Muslim opinion of the province should be gauged in regard to the selection of the personnel.

It is learnt that efforts are being made for an early decision of this question and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will be consulted before the final decision is arrived at.—United Press.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that the steamer for Bhavnagar and Coast will sail on Saturday 4th February, 1939, at 3 p.m. instead of 9 a.m.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

100, Frere Road,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1939.
(Tel. No. 25061).
Prince's Dock Tel. No. 24086.

— LAST DAY —

TO-DAY 2 SHOWS.
6-30 & 10 p.m.

NEW SENSATION IN MUSIC!

Miss SNEHAPRABHA PRADHAN
in the programme of
CLASSICAL and POPULAR

DANCES & MUSIC

First time in Bombay after TRIUMPHANT TOUR of North India, Gujarat and Kathiawar

AUZURIE

AND HER

KALA MANDAL
30—Artistes—30

Music Director:
SHANTARAM MANJREKAR

POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9

Plans Open. Book your seats!

THE CAPITOL

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

THE YEAR'S FINEST CAST
In The Mightiest Love Drama of a Decade!
Joan CRAWFORD
Margaret SULLAVAN
Joan's a dancing bride! Her romantic adventures pack thrills!
Robert YOUNG
Soul-stabbing drama..glorified by a screenful of M-G-M's mightiest stars!
Melvyn DOUGLAS
Fay BAINTER in
The SHINING HOUR
A FRANK BORZAGE Production
Screen Play by John Wexley and Warren Duff • From a Play by Jane Murfin and Ogden Nash • Produced by Joseph L. Mankiewicz

BEGINS TO-DAY!
NEW EMPIRE
DAILY: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A SENSATIONAL MELODRAMA!

There, but for the grace of God, go I!"

ANGELS WITH DIRTY FACES

starring
JAMES CAGNEY
PAT O'BRIEN
THE 'DEAD END' KIDS
HUMPHREY BOGART
ANN SHERIDAN · GEO. BANCROFT
Directed by Michael Curtiz · Presented by WARNER BROS.
Screen Play by John Wexley and Warren Duff • From a Story by Rowland Brown • Music by Max Steiner
A First National Picture

UNIVERSAL LATEST NEWS

Book Early!
Plans Open. 'Phone 20286.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 14, 1995
Muslim: Jilhej 12, 1357
Parsi: Sheherever 1, 1308
Hightide: 10-58; 23-50
Lowtide: 5-12; 17-03
Sunrise: 7h, 18m.
Sunset: 6h. 33m.

Bombay Legislative Assembly Session begins at 12 noon.

Saturday, February 4.

S. S. 'Carthage' with mails sails for London at 4 p.m.

MR. ISMAIL'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. Mahomedan Ismail, one of the Independent Candidates contesting in the forthcoming Municipal Election from "E" Ward No. 11.

MEVA SHOPS CLOSED

The Bombay Kharak Bazar and Meva Merchants' Association closed their shops in protest of Seth Jamnalal's arrest in Jaipur.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The O.S.K. Steamer "Tokyo Maru" left Mozi on January 27 and is due to arrive in Bombay on February 13 via usual ports.

RAMACHANDRA BHAJANA SAMAJ, DADAR

To-day (Friday), being Thei-Poosam Rudrabhishekam in the morning and Paanaka-Pooja at night will be performed. All are invited to receive Holy Prasadham."

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will lecture in English in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Ledge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, today (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. on "From Man to Godhood"

SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN MANDIR

Under the auspices of the Sanskrit Shikshan Mandir a lecture on Bharatiya Itihas (Hindi) will be delivered by Pandit J. Vidyalankar to-day (Friday), at 6-15 p.m. in the Fellowship School Assembly Hall.

KATHIAWAR PRAJA MANDAL MEETING AT DANABANDAR

Under the auspices of the Kathiawar Praja Mandal a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Danabandar (Mandvi) to discuss the situation in Rajkot. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside.

BOMBAY ENGINEERING CONGRESS

Dr. R. K. Mhatre, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality will give a talk on "Construction Work and Sanitation" to-day (Friday), at 6-15 p.m. in the air-conditioned Conference Hall, Electric House. The lecture is open to Engineers and others interested in public health.

'D' WARD CITY FATHERS' ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'D' Ward will meet near the Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus, tomorrow (Saturday), at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

KUMBHARWADA ELECTION MEETING

Under the auspices of Kumbharwada Kharatalow Municipal Election Committee a meeting will be held at 4th Kumbharwada (1st Pathan St.) to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. When Sjt. Mantiryrao Jagtap will preside.

JUNAGAD MUSLIMS' PROTEST MEETING

Under the auspices of the Junagadh State Jamiatul Muslimin a public meeting of the Musalmans will be held at Mohamadali Road, to-day (Friday), to protest against the attitude of the Praja Mandal in Junagadh State. Mr. Fazlulah will preside.

EROS
Centre of all attractions

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

America's favourite comedian of the air, stage & celluloid

JACK BENNY
returns to the screen in
PARAMOUNT'S LAVISH MUSICAL COMEDY

ARTISTS AND MODELS ABROAD

with
JOAN BENNETT

The Yacht Club Boys and 100's of Hollywood Beauties

See the bewitching creations of fashions

What a picture! Wait till you see it!

Plans Open. Book your seats.
'Phone: 22519.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Augurie—Dance, Drama and Music". Daily two shows at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EROS—"Artists and Models Abroad" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Cowboy and the Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Divorce". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Flying Fance" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"The Street Singer". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

METRO—"The Shining Hour" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"The Young in Heart". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Damaged Lives" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Time as usual.

REGAL—"My Lucky Star". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Bazigar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

A CORRECTION

With reference to the illustration of the inaugural ceremony of the Karnatak Yuvak Sangha, which appeared in our issue of Thursday, we are informed that Mr. K. R. Padbidri and not Mr. H. G. Mudgal presided on the occasion, as incorrectly stated in the description of the picture

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER

Vithal Keshav was arrested by the Kalachowki Police on a charge of attempt to murder his own brother with whom he picked up a quarrel over a trifling affair, in his brothers' shop itself and went to the extent of stabbing him. Mr. A. E. Coelho, the Presidency Magistrate of Dadar court released the accused on bail till the 16th instant.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

Mrs. Perinben Captain, Honorary Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay writes:—

The Hall Tickets for the ensuing Rashtrabhasha Prarambhic (local), Prevesh, Parichaya, Kovid examinations of the All-India Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, can be had from the Sabha Office, Adenwala Mansion, near Wilson College, Chowpatty, or from the Pracharaks.

PROTEST MEETING ABOUT BARODA HAPPENINGS

A public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at B.I.T. Chawls Foras Road Maidan to condole the death of Kumar Jaising Surve who met his death at the hands of assassin at Baroda. A resolution will be passed at the meeting to send a representation to the Baroda Government to hold a public enquiry.

Mr. G. J. Mane Advocate High Court will preside and Dr. Savarkar, Mr. Mirde, Mr. Ragji, Mr. Jadhav and others will address the meeting.

PARTY TO MR. R. A. JAHAGIRDAR

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, a dinner party will be given to Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, Advocate, to-morrow (Saturday), at 8 p.m. at Tambe's, Humum Street, Fort, to felicitate him on his appointment as Govt. Pleader, High Court, Bombay. Those who wish to participate in the function are requested either to see or to write to the Hon. Gen. Secretary, at 1, Dandekar Building, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum, and arrange for accommodation early. The dinner will be followed by a programme of vocal music by Miss Krishnabai Udyavar.

POOR PEOPLE'S PARTY'S PROCESSION

Under the auspices of the Poor People's Party a Procession will start from the junction of Cawasji Patel Street and Phirozshah Mehta Road at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday the 5th February 1939, and pass through the following route:—

Modi St., Manordas St., Mint Rd., Cochin St., Nicol Rd., Calicut St., Frere Rd., Mangalore St., Kumpta St., Karwar St., Goa St., Frere Rd., Carnac Rd., Missafar Khana Rd., Palton Rd., holding street corner meetings, will reach Sitaram Buildings Compound to hold a public meeting there, in support of Dr U. B. Narayan Rao's Candidature from Fort Northern and Esplanade Ward No. 2 at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Indulal Yajnik, S. V. Pamlekar and Drs. Bhoir, K. V. Mulgabala and U. B. Narayan Rao will be amongst the speakers.

All the voters of ward No. 2 are cordially requested to join.

HOCKEY MATCH AT DADAR

The Dadar Parsi Colony Gymkhana scored a grand victory by four goals to three over the St. Michaels Association in a Hackey Match played yesterday at the Parsi Gymkhana grounds.

The Teams:—Parsis:—Jemi Batliwala (Capt) F. Patel, R. Anklesaria, J. Cooper, M. Panthaki, A. Cooper, Jal Batliwala, B Doctor, N. Patel, B. Batliwala and P Cooper.

St. Michaels Assn:—

Alfred D'Luna (Capt), Cyril Ferriera, George Mascarenhas, Joseph Sanches, Francis Dias, John Gomes, Anthony Perreira, Lucian Santos, James D'Silva, Leny D'Souza and George Rodrigues.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The following appointments are announced in to-day's issue of the Bombay Government Gazette:—

Mr. Justice S. S. Rangnekar, retired from the office of a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay with effect from December 20.

Mr. V. S. Kolmattur, on return from leave, to be Assistant Commissioner, Southern Division, vice Mr. P. L. Benni transferred.

Mr. S. B. Hubli, on relief by Mr. B. H. Snirhatti, to be Assistant Commissioner, Southern Division, vice Mr. R. P. Wagle reverting.

Mr. T. I. Patel is confirmed as a Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge with effect from December 10.

Mr. V. V. Nadkarni, Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, General and Educational Departments, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government, General and Educational Departments.

Khan Saheb H. D. Warden, Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, General and Educational Departments, to officiate as Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, General and Educational Departments.

Mr. E. B. Patell, Senior Superintendent, General and Educational Departments, to officiate as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, General and Educational Departments.

Mr. S. K. Shevde, to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Assembly with effect from February 1, vice Rao Saheb R. V. Sule proceeding on leave, preparatory to retirement.

Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, to be Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Mr. H. K. Chainani, to be Deputy Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and ex-officio Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council.

Until further orders, Mr. B. S. Chetti to be an Honorary Magistrate of the First Class in the Belgaum District with his headquarters at Athni.

On return from leave, Mr. H. K. Mallik, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been posted as Deputy Accountant General in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from January 3.

Mr. K. L. Rajagopal Rao, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been posted as Assistant Accountant General in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from December 24.

Sangamner Municipality Superseded

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The following notification appears in to-day's issue of the Bombay Government Gazette:—

"Whereas in the opinion of the Government of Bombay the Municipality of Sangamner in the Ahmednagar District is not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by or under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 and has abused its powers; the Municipality has been superseded for a period of two years with effect from to-day.

TEXTILE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Programme Of Public Sittings From 6th Feb. To 10th Feb.

Monday, (6th Feb).—11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Examination of the representatives of the New Shorrock Mills of Nadiad.

Tuesday, (7th Feb.)—11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Examination of the representatives of the Broach Fine Counts and the Gopal Mills of Broach.

Wednesday, (8th Feb.), Tuesday, (9th Feb.) and Friday, (10th Feb).—11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m., 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Examination of the Khandesh, Berar and Barhanpur Millowners' Association.

NASIK SCHOOL BOARD

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, Feb. 2.

Sajan Ragho Patil was elected Chairman, Naisk District School Board unopposed to-day Mr. Amrutrao Dhondiba Ranakhambe, Harijan member was elected Vice-chairman, also unopposed Both were Congress nominees.

MISS AUZURIE

Miss Auzurie, the well-known dancer appearing at Capitol, in a statement, regrets that some members of the audience, especially students, should give such noisy expression to their preferences and prejudices. She requests them to give every artiste a courteous reception.

JAIPUR DURBAR'S ACTION CONDEMNED

Bombay Support To Prajamandal And Seth Bajaj

To protest against the action of the Jaypore Durbar, in arresting Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, a procession was organised by the Jaypore Rajya Praja Mandal on Thursday evening. It started from the Praja Mandal office at 4-30 p.m. and passed through Marwari Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Sandhurst Bridge and when it reached Chowpatty it was at least one mile long and about 10,000 strong.

At the outset Mr. Meherally announced that Mr. Bajaj had been released by the Jaypore authorities a few miles off the State outskirts and a telegram had been received that Mr. Bajaj was proceeding to Agra.

The ban against Mr. Bajaj showed that the Government of Jaypore were afraid that the backwardness and deterioration of the State would be unmasked, and searchlight would be cast on the internal State of decay. Mr. Bajaj was arrested for simply demanding that the ban on the Praja Mandal should be removed.

He said that the ruler of Jaypore was not an independent agent; he was a figure-head in the hands of the agents of Imperialism who were pulling the wires from behind. It was the duty of the Satyagrahis to show that they were not afraid of terrorist methods.

Then the speaker narrated the various disabilities from which the subjects of Jaypore were suffering. The State, contained but one hospital, schools were few and far between, and illiteracy was appallingly nigh. The State exhibited a nervousness at the prospect of a more generous system of education, and discouraged the establishment of even private schools.

Speaking about the peasants of the State, Mr. Meherally said that their woes and burdens were to be seen to be believed. Their's was a life and death struggle. Poverty, high-taxation, and an unsympathetic Government had reduced the peasants to a state of utmost indigence and despair. As days passed on, the Congress had to evince more and more interest in the sufferings of States' subjects, and the princes had to adjust themselves to the new order of things.

He appealed to everyone present to support the Praja Mandal and make the agitation a success.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal offers its congratulation to Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj on his arrest and release and unequivocally condemns the irresponsible State administration of Jaipur.

This meeting offers its fullest sympathy, and support to the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal banned by the State and affirms its determination to pursue the struggle for freedom and civil liberties.

Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas, and Mr. Beg Raj Gupta, President, Marwadi Chamber of Commerce also spoke.

VALIDITY OF NOMINATIONS QUESTIONED

Shamdasani Serves Notice On Municipal Commissioner

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani who is seeking re-election to the corporation Ward No. 9 yesterday served the Municipal Commissioner with a notice questioning the validity of the nomination papers issued at 4 p.m. (B.T.) on Tuesday the 31st January 1939 and delivered at 5 p.m. (B. T.) on the same day on the ground that the Municipal Act is enacted by the Provincial Government who observe Standard Time for all purposes and not Bombay Time.

Mr. Shamdasani has also served the Municipal Commissioner with four notices questioning the validity of the nominations of Messrs. M. V. Godbole and Jamnadas Mehta—the two candidates from Ward No. 9 (Congress and Trade Union) and Messrs. G. T. Patankar and Mancherji Eduljl Joshi the two candidates (Congress and Independent) from Ward No. 16 (Matunga and Sion) on the ground that each of them is disqualified for being a councillor for the reasons setforth in section 16 of the Municipal Act.

Sir Ferozekhan Noon To Arrive To-day

Sir Feroze Khan Noon, the High Commissioner for India will be arriving to-day (Friday) by the Frontier Mail "en route" to England. He will be staying at 'Dilkahar' as the guest of Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay.

PATHE BEGINS TO-DAY!
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Sensation of the Year!

DAMAGED LIVES

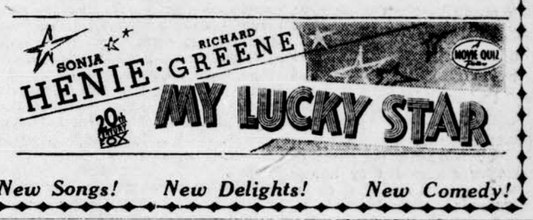
A Mighty and Authentic Drama With a Message

with
DIANE SINCLAIR
and
LYMAN WILLIAMS

For ADULTS Only.
PERSONS UNDER 16 WILL NOT BE ADMITTED!
For Bookings 'Ph. 41561 or Roses.

Under the auspices of the British Social Hygiene Council.

The REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



New Songs! New Delights! New Comedy!

WHY VOTE FOR COMMUNALISTS?

Distribute Your Votes Among Congress Candidates

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

A meeting of the Congress candidates for the ensuing Municipal elections was held last night at the Congress House to give finishing touches to the arrangements for the day of poll. It was then pointed out by some of the candidates that in certain quarters canvassing was going on to vote solidly for particular candidates because they belonged to particular communities. These are alarmist tactics usually to be found during elections. We warn the voters who come to the polling booths to vote for Congress candidates to remember that they are voting for Congress and not this or that candidate because he belongs to this or that community or place. The duty of the voters is as simple as it is sacred. They have to distribute their votes among the Congress candidates in the only manner openly and expressly indicated by the competent Congress authority.

NO PRIVATE CANVASSING

Private canvassing among Congress candidates is prohibited. If it is established to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee that a particular candidate is guilty of private or personal canvassing his name shall be forthwith withdrawn from the list of Congress candidates.

IMPERSONATION

Impersonation is the common experience even in Municipal elections. We are glad that during the forthcoming elections, efforts are being made by the Municipal authorities to effectively check the cases of impersonation.

Marwari Sanatani Youths Confer

(From A Correspondent).

The inaugural ceremony of the Marwari Sanatani Yuvak Sammelan was performed on Wednesday at Madhav Baug, before a large and representative gathering Seth Chiranjilal Loyalka presided. The proceedings commenced with singing of hymns from Vedas and classical music by Kumar Jagadish Mohan.

Mr. Gajadhar Somani said the aim of the Sammelan was to bring together the youths of the Marwari community in the city.

Seth Chiranjilal appealed to the youth to cultivate a spirit of service and charity and work for the glory of Hinduism and the country. Theirs was an ancient culture, noble and rich, and it was for them to regenerate it.

Gurukula Batch For Hyderabad

(From A Correspondent.)

GURUKULA, Feb. 1.

Twenty students of the Gurukula Kangri left for Hyderabad last Saturday to offer Satyagraha.

This Way For Loveliness!

There are so many patent preparations which promise women the beauty they all desire that we may be forgiven we have become confused and are apt to overdo things by resorting to too many so-called "beauty aids" —and by using them too often. The safest principle is to bear in mind that the simplest and most natural treatments are always the best and if you achieve beauty by natural means it will outlast and outshine the "manufactured" variety every time. Here are three simple and effective ways to natural loveliness

SECRET OF A LOVELY SKIN.—Every woman can enjoy her right to a lovely clear complexion once she understands how Nature needs assistance. Nature's intention was that the surface of your skin should be continually discarded so as to reveal the fresh, lovely skin which is always forming beneath. But she needs your help to remove the worn-out surface skin. You can do this best by applying a little Mercolized Wax each night. Mercolized Wax absorbs the "mask" which is hiding the new, lighter and lovelier skin which is your real complexion. Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

TO BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.—The secret of beautiful hair as known to generations of lovely women is still unrivalled for giving the hair that rich, natural gleam which makes it a woman's crowning glory. The secret is a shampoo which you make yourself from ordinary Stallax granules. Simply dissolve a teaspoonful of Stallax in a cupful of warm water and apply to the scalp in the usual way. You will be amazed and delighted at the difference it makes.

TO REMOVE UNWANTED HAIR.—Here is a simple safe and certain way of banishing ugly superfluous hair, leaving no trace of its presence. All you need is some pure powdered Pheminol. Mix this to a paste by adding cold water. Then apply the paste to the affected part and leave to dry for a few minutes. As the paste dries the ugly hair shrivels away leaving the skin clear and smooth and absolutely unharmed. Pheminol used in this way also discourages further growth of hair on the part treated.

NOTE:—All the above mentioned preparations can be obtained from any chemist, store or bazaar.

FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE
To keep the whole mouth clean, refreshed and healthy, rinse with Odol Mouth Wash—a few drops in half-a-tumbler of water. When infection is about Odol makes a most effective gargle.
O.M. 13
GARGLE with
Odol
MOUTHWASH

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1939

THE RAJKOT FRONT

Having violated his solemn agreement with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, presumably under pressure from those who have longer experience of such violations, the Thakore of Rajkot has inaugurated a veritable reign of terror in his State. Open lathi charges, secret physical torture, and various other third degree methods are being resorted to by the local police, apparently without any check by the Government on such barbarities. A boy named Kantilal is alleged to have been given an electric current in the attempt to force him to say where the Parishad Patrikas were published. It is reported that at a meeting at Bedipura parties of women were stampeded by horses of mounted sowars and that about thirty persons were injured including a girl of ten, who was dragged by a horse for several yards. It is also reported that in the village of Halenda a farmer woman was stripped naked and severely beaten. And not the least inhuman part of the tragedy is that even red cross doctors and ambulance workers have been refused permission to render relief to the injured people of Halenda. The Ruler's mother is understood to have appealed to Mr. Gibson, the Resident, to stop the police excesses rampant in the State and to have declared that, if the police resort to shooting, she will consider herself as being shot "as Lakhajiraja's subjects are my children." The appeal is significant not only as bearing evidence to the prevalence of police excesses but also as revealing who is now the real ruler in the State. Miss Muriel Lester, Gandhiji's London hostess, who recently visited Rajkot, is understood to have been an eye-witness to lathi charges in which women and even children of five were injured. We trust that in the interests of justice and humanity she will soon publish, both in India and England, her first-hand experiences and impressions.

Government Of India's Justification

Who is most responsible for the terrorism now rampant in Rajkot? Gandhiji, on the strength of the evidence in his possession, charged the Resident with having been party to the breach of the settlement between the Thakore Saheb and Sardar Vallabhbhai. The Government of India, in a poor attempt to exonerate the Resident, state that he "has no knowledge of the correspondence which had passed between the Thakore Saheb and the Sardar" and that "he was not a party to it." It is superfluous to say that the Resident was not party to such a settlement; but to say that he "has no knowledge" of the correspondence is ridiculous, the correspondence having been published several days ago, even if he had not seen it before.

Government attempt to justify the Thakore Saheb, too, by apparently justifying his interpretation of his letter to the Sardar on the composition of the Reforms Committee. The letter expressly says.

"It is agreed that seven members of the Committee mentioned in Clause of 2 of the State announcement of to-day's date are to be recommended by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and they are to be nominated by us."

The sentence is unequivocal and can only mean that whichever persons are recommended by the Sardar must be nominated by the Thakore Saheb. And this is naturally the Sardar's interpretation. The Government of India now say: "The Thakore Saheb claims that this letter was intended to leave him at liberty to accept or not the names put forward by Sardar Patel. And Government add that it would clearly be most improper to bring pressure on the Thakore Saheb to accept the Sardar's construction which the Thakore Saheb "evidently did not intend." Do Government seriously think it evident that the Thakore Saheb did not at first intend to accept the Sardar's interpretation? We ask Government a straight question whether the sentence admits of more legitimate interpretation than one and whether the Thakore Saheb's present interpretation is legitimate. However, it is useless now to reason either with the Thakore Saheb or his advisers when the situation has gone far beyond the stage of negotiations. The gravity of the situation may be gauged from the fact that even Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi, in spite of her age and indifferent health, has felt constrained to proceed to Rajkot to join the Satyagraha campaign, obviously with Gandhiji's approval. We have not the least doubt that the campaign will end in complete victory to the people. We only ask that the Thakore Saheb and his advisers will not stoop to inhuman methods in dealing with the Satyagrahis.

Will France Act?

The recent Commons debate, in the course of which Mr. Greenwood once again mercilessly exposed the cowardice and hypocrisy of the so-called Non-Intervention policy of the Chamberlain Government, clearly shows that the reactionary clique of Chamberlain, Deterding and Astor remains as determined as ever in facilitating the Fascist conquest and defeat of the Republican Government in Spain. Senor Negrin's optimism would appear therefore to emanate exclusively from the slight, if welcome, change in the French attitude towards the menace of the Fascist conquest of Spain. There is every reason to infer that the British Premier is exerting diplomatic pressure on France to paralyze effective action while he himself, with an eye cocked in anxious solicitude and apology towards Rome, is shooing away criticism and consoling his non-conformist (?) conscience at the same time by quoting the exact figure of England's contribution to the philanthropical endeavour towards the relief of Spanish refugees. Mussolini, on his part, is merely repeating a threat to which France is succumbing not because she is not convinced of its impracticability and futility for the Italians but because she cannot, at least at this stage, take direct action that would weaken Anglo-French collaboration.

No one, who is not a congenital imbecile or a knave, can fail easily to see through the cynical gesture of distributing charity to a people whose terrible suffering and privations are the direct result of a 'non-invention' that makes it possible for Fascist invaders and their creatures in Spain to over-run the legal government and the people of the country with undisguised and large-scale military action. The so-called non-intervention schemes have been foisted on the Republican Government in the face of proved and deliberate intervention on the part of the Fascist International; and now, instead of repairing the breaches caused in the defences of non-intervention by demanding that the foreigners on Franco's side also withdraw, Chamberlain could, evidently without any qualms of conscience, advertise the humanitarian sentiment and magnanimity of his government. It is futile to approach Franco except to keep up appearances. It is the Duce with his four divisions of legionaries, material, piled-up debts and political control in Spain, who is to give his 'Yes' or 'No'. He may or he may not accept the refugee scheme. But it is for France to make a final decision and it is on that decision that her own fate depends. If the Republican resistance is strengthened, the Duce has either to 'lose face' or withdraw his men for whom another task awaits elsewhere and the Duce's anxiety to pull off his Spanish deal is explained by the unrelieved Franco-Italian tension. This is clearly France's opportunity, Chamberlain notwithstanding.

Agricultural Labour

I. L. O.'s Help
(By Mazdoor)

The great economic blizzard that started in 1929 has not altogether been an ill wind that blows nobody any good. It has at least had the negative merit of having compelled economists and politicians to re-examine their theories and policies, and since it hit both agricuture and Industries impartially, there has recently been a good deal of hard thinking as to how agriculture, no less than manufacturing industry, could be put on its feet again. Agricultural prices had tumbled down to depths unknown for a century, and it is clear that the suffering of the farmer must have been passed on as shorter rations for the land-worker. Agricultural unemployment has leaped up, and because of the synchronising industrial depression, the rural exodus was for the time being stopped. This meant further congestion on the land, and consequently, a still further depression in the standard of living of the agricultural community.

The Indian Problem

In India this problem is really very acute. What is mainly wrong with our agriculture is that, considering the existing technique of production, there is too much pressure on land, i.e., the relation between land and density of population is far from being ideal. But apart from this, there are other causes also which are responsible for the very low standard of living of the agriculturist in our country. The size of the average holding in India is so small, and in most cases holdings belonging to the same person are so scattered and far apart, that the cultivator is hardly able to get a reasonable living out of his holding. The Government has made efforts to consolidate holdings, in most cases by persuasive means through co-operative societies, and in some cases by legislative measure, but the results achieved are so small that only a fraction of the total land has been consolidated. This is so because the problem is immense and the agriculturist has to be educated into believing that it is really in his best interest to consolidate his tiny holdings. But the laws of inheritance which are gradually undoing even the work that has been achieved.

Staggering Debt Burden

Besides, there is the crushing debt of the cultivator. The extent of rural indebtedness has been roughly estimated to be somewhere between Rs. 800 and Rs. 1,200 crores. The co-operative credit societies have done good work in the country. But again, considering the total debt, the results achieved appear to be insignificant. The recent legislation to control the money-lender in the Punjab and other provinces is no doubt well-intentioned. But what is really needed is the provision of cheap and easy credit to the small farmer who, by the very nature of his occupation, is always in need of funds. Unless a serious attempt is made to solve this problem of rural credit for him, it is not clear how his condition is going to improve.

Under-Employment

Our agriculture is suffering from another chronic malady which is one of the main causes of the poverty of the ryot. He is mostly under-employed. Agriculture, being a seasonal occupation, does not provide him with work throughout the year. It has been estimated that he is idle for about 4 to 5 months in a year. Belgium is a country with small holdings, but the average income of the farmer there is several times that of the Indian cultivator. This is because in Belgium dairying and other subsidiary occupations like market-gardening and poultry-farming are combined with agriculture proper. Similarly Danish prosperity is due largely to the great attention paid by Danish farmers to animal produce. Dairying has been estimated to be more paying than anything else in agriculture. But in the case of India it is difficult to imagine what we can do for the cultivator during the slack season. Considering all these things it seems, that unless we educate the ryot and rationalise our agriculture there is no hope for the farmer to improve his standard of living.

Can the I. L. O. Help?

What can the I.L.O. do for agriculture? From the very early days of its existence, the I.L.O has been interested in problems of agricultural labour. At the First Session of the International Labour Conference at Washington in

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6).

W. B. YEATS

His Poetic Genius And Personality

(By "Observateur")

For us, born into a still
Unsweetened world of sparse
Breathing-room alleys brackish as hell's pit

And heaven accusing spires
You were never far nor fable
Judgment nor happy end:
We have to come to think of you, mister, as
Almost the family friend

—"Addresses to Death" by C. Day Lewis.

It is a different kind of death who is neither 'Sir' nor 'Mister' but who, snatching away W. B Yeats with such tragic suddenness and surprise, leaves in the mouth a trace of personal bitterness and in the heart a deeply-cherished heritage of personal enmity. He can neither be a timely arrival nor a deliverance..

Test Of Time

Yeats was a man whom time hardly touched. It would appear, and who seemed to have mastered the secrets of both time and death, which could never indeed extinguish the ardours of his amazing poetic inspiration, his gifts of song and the fire and clarity of his vision. His was an intellect if it was permissible to use the term like Ibsen's for instance, that retained till the last a certain clear jewel—like quality, a certain undimmed power, a certain fire that must be considered amazing even for Yeats he himself has revealed to us, with that terrible artistic sincerity and idealism to which he clung throughout his life with something more than a conviction. It explains, one believes, how or why he had not been swept off his feet, like many of his illfated friends and contemporaries in the world of letters, by the sinister nineties It explains, too, why he always appears to have carried with him his almost indestructible wisdom even during the days of his formation before he emerged into what may be described as his complete artistic maturity.

Yeatsean Poetry

On the surface, much of the Yeatsean poetry gives on the (false) suggestion of coldness, a quality of aloofness, preoccupation. But it is the result of the discipline he had always imposed upon himself as an artist. Yeats' poetry reveals in its almost uniform level of calmness and concentration of mood its greatest triumph in the mastery of a pattern that is evolved through the struggle for perfection demanding infinite patience It is the search for artistic truth that Yeats has happily lived and practised and it is thus that he is enabled to stand out amongst singers of his day and singers of all time in the grandeur of his personality and achievement. Yeats is well-known for the care bestowed on his difficult and privileged craft. His conscientiousness in this matter has been perhaps as rare as it is well-rewarded. He emerges into a unity that is rich and ultimate. He has walked a difficult path and arrived at the end of it with the sureness of an artist who has worked and struggled with faith and courage

Irish Renaissance

Although it has been suggested that Yeats turned his back on the struggle of political freedom of his country and that his literary career was a kind of escapism for him, this is utterly false, for he has sung, as few could sing, with such feeling, of men who went to their martyrs' heroic death. And if he himself did not join them it was because he realised that it was not enough that a nation should be free from the degradation of political slavery such as had been imposed upon Ireland but that it must also possess, and come into the inheritance of a great and distinctive culture that must, at the same time, link up the past of Ireland's greatness. Far from being either a mystic, a dreamer or a visionary, that those, stupid enough not to recognise the integrity and value of his work, sometimes credit him with having been, Yeats set out to achieve an Irish literary and intellectual renaissance with the clarity of vision of a realist.

Yeats' Role

His contribution to this work has been almost unique and unselfish as every student of the Irish literary movement with which his name will remain permanently associated ought to know. A grateful nation although to-day it disappoints the expectations of the group of intellectuals who devoted themselves to the task of creating a national literature and drama acknowledges his services. Yeats had been a prominent and more active member of this group and Ireland perhaps would never have known her J. M. Synge but for Yeats' happy discovery. He even persuaded George Moore to go to Ireland and converted a confirmed unbeliever of his type into a fervent believer although judged by that great Irish novelist's 'memoires' "Hail and Farewell" it was A. E (George Russell) more than Yeats whose fascinating personality attracted him towards and kept him into the country out of which he had exiled himself.

The Poet's Progress

Even if we did not reject the typically Irish romanticism of his earlier poetic work, the development of both medium and content of the Yeatsean muse that has progressed in a definite direction till the time of his death clearly shows that the poetry has maintained and expressed the vigour of his completest artistic personality. If there is any element of mysticism in it, it is directly traceable to one of the processes of that personality. If there is any symbolism in it, it is both inevitable and necessary and reveals the most spontaneous development of the poet along certain well defined lines of his emergence into greater power. If there is any obscurity in it, it is the inherent obscurity of a Donne: and in a sense, obscurity and a particular kind of articulation through the poetic medium go together And as years have gone by, Yeats has attained a higher degree of perfection in which we can discern all the delicacy of touch all the beauty and music of his earlier youthful work combined with a successful reaching-out towards the philosophical thought. He has grown more and more dramatic; but there is no surrender of his personality as we have known it through years of his poetic activity.

Attitude To Modernity

He has filled his role superbly; and neither his intellect nor his imagination nor his sense of struggle has suffered from the changes that came in the life of his country. He has worked for his country's greatness with a consistent devotion and loyalty and the idealist's disillusion never

(Continued on page 15 col. 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

AUNDH FORGES AHEAD

That his recent declaration that he would make the people of his state literate within six months, and thus enable them to shoulder the responsibilities of the democratic constitution recently granted to them, was no mere idle boast, is evidenced by the zeal with which Prince Appasaheb of Aundh has set about the task. No sooner was the inauguration ceremony over than he began an intensive tour of the villages and in fact he is personally initiating the villagers into the 3 R's. This fervour and zeal is most commendable indeed and we are confident that it will be able to garner a rich harvest. That the vision of the Ruler should be combined with the vigour of the Prince is a happy augury for the future of Aundh, which though small has set a big example to the rest of Princely India, as aptly pointed out by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

CHINA UNCONQUERED.

Checked in their advance in China, the Japanese are making attempts to colonize and industrialize the conquered areas. But any stable puppet regime in this area is impossible. There may be some Chinese living here under the Japanese flag but behind them lie the vast mass of the Chinese peasants—millions and millions of hardy patient folk, attached to the soil and loyal to their country. The bombardment of big cities means nothing to them with their simple agricultural economy. Not until they are subjugated can Japan claim to have conquered China. And by their prolonged resistance against an unequal enemy they have shown that they shall not be conquered.

ROOSEVELT TO THE RESCUE

The proceedings of the conference which President Roosevelt had with the members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee seem to have provoked interest on both sides of the Atlantic. If it is true, as the press reports, that he asked the Committee to regard France as the actual frontier of America in the apparently inevitable "show down" between democracies and dictatorships, then he has certainly made as great and historic a declaration as President Wilson did. This comparison, indeed, has already been drawn by ex-President Hoover who, representing the isolationists, is naturally angry with his successor. And yet even Mr. Hoover conceded that one condition under which America might join a European war was a wholesale attack on women and children. This, however, renders his argument pointless. For the methods likely to be pursued by dictatorships in the event of a war have been amply demonstrated in Abyssinia and Spain.

DEMOCRACY NOT IMPERIALISM

While welcoming Mr. Roosevelt's reported firm stand—even if it amounts only to moral support—with the democracies, we should carefully note its implications. It is certain no doubt that a vigorous attitude of U. S. A. will go a great length to strengthen the position of the "democracies" in the event of war. The instant protests in the German press are significant enough. But actually what is more dangerously imminent is not war but something worse—the Munich brand of peace. Mr. Roosevelt's declaration will have little value if it does not make Mr. Chamberlain change his present disastrous policy of 'appeasing' the dictators. Also it is no use being sentimental about the unity of democracies against dictatorships if it turns out to be only a clash of rival imperialisms. America entered the last war, it is well-known now, not so much in defence of democracy as to ensure bigger profits for American industrialists and armament-makers. Let her not enter the next war without making certain that it is for safeguarding democracy and not the British and French empires. Only a genuine stand against the rising menace of fascism and the liquidation of imperialism will entitle Britain and France to the support of democrats all over the world.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The words of a silent man are never repeated in court.

The world owes every man an existence but not a living.

A woman always looks her age—but not necessarily the age she says she is.

Even the temperance orator sometimes has occasion to speak with bated breath.

The Governor who is governed by good impulses doesn't always make a good Governor.

When you visit a three-ball merchant it's two to one that the best you'll get is the worst of it.

作作之一作作

WITHOUT COMMENT

Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister for Air, speaking at Limehouse said that in the coming financial year air estimates would amount to more than £200,000,000. This would represent an approximate increase of £96,500,000 on the current year's estimate which included a Defence loan provision of £30,000,000 for air services.

—London report.

* * * *

Doctor Goebbels, Hitler's propaganda chief, is in danger of losing his job. It is stated that he "will be removed from his present post to a less responsible position."

Say, for instance, that of the Fuehrer?

* * * *

WHITHER BOMBAY

—"Times of India" headline.

Whatever the destination, let it be via Bori Bunder!

* * * *

A correspondent in the local Anglo-Indian paper says: "I am one of those who believe that the activities of the Bombay Municipal Corporation are exclusively constructive."

Clearly he has never attended a meeting of the Corporation.

* * * *

"There is no doubt," says the same correspondent, "that the unthinking section of the voters will follow the Congress."

The "thinking" section may draw some consolation from getting their letters published in the hospitable columns of Anglo-India

* * * *

"Thinking" seems to be on the brain of this unhappy correspondent. His letter—a fairly long affair, runs something like this:

"I ask thinking citizens to consider.... My appeal to the thinking voters is..... an important required to be considered by thinking voters.....no doubt that the unthinking section of the voters will follow the Congress..... This is what the thinking voters of this city ought to note." etc etc.

Too much thinking is evidently not good for some people.

* * * *

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer is the latest to boost Federation. Speaking at Ernakulam he said that "the working of the Federal Scheme would be fruitful of benefit to the country as a whole."

Who is Sir P.S.S.I., you might ask?

He is, we believe, a great scholar as also a Liberal leader. The latter explains perhaps his enthusiasm for Federation

* * * *

Sir Shanmukham (Ottawa) Chetty, the Dewan of Cochin, speaking on the same occasion, declared that "the political wisdom of the British Government and the Indian people would succeed in evolving some scheme of Federation which would be acceptable to the majority of the people of this country."

The only trouble seems to be that the wisdom of the British Government has already evolved a scheme which is not acceptable to the people of this country.

* * * *

Jewish dentists and veterinary surgeons will no longer be allowed to practise in Germany.

Nazi teeth in future will be pulled by Nazi veterinary surgeons.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) The "Arms For Spain" demonstrations in London were sponsored by British armament manufacturers.

(2) The great example set by Jaipur will be followed by other States who will uphold civil liberty in the same manner, as a prelude to Federation.

* * * *

TEA-TIME THOUGHT—

"If a man thinks he is Napolean and nobody agrees with him, he becomes an inmate of the lunatic asylum; if the masses agree with him, he becomes a dictator."

—OLIN MILLER.

* * * *

The teacher noticed the small boy scribbling in an arithmetic class. The teacher looked down to see what the boy was writing and a most extraordinary rigmarole met his eyes.

"Blow, suck, suck, blow, blow, suck, suck, suck, suck, blow," ran the words. "What is that nonsense?" said teacher sternly.

"Oh, sir, it's not nonsense," said the boy much aggrieved. "It's mouth organ music for God Save the King."

SENATORIAL 'BLOC' AGAINST ROOSEVELT

But President's Power Won't Be Much Affected

WASHINGTON: FEB. 2.

A Senatorial 'Bloc' opposed to President Roosevelt's reported policy of "ALL AID TO THE DEMOCRACIES, SHORT OF WAR" is clearly being formed and may even develop as strongly as that which fought the League of Nations and World Court.

President's Power Un-affected

At the same time, the President's constitutional position is extremely strong, since there is no question of treaty making being involved and the Senate's power to interfere with the policy of the Chief Executive in the foreign field is, therefore, limited.—Reuter.

"U. S. Finally Broken Away From Neutrality Policy"

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH SHOWS HE WANTS TO "SABOTAGE HITLER'S PEACE MOVE"

BERLIN, February 2.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ALLEGED REMARKS TO THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE REGARDING THE SUPPLYING OF ARMS TO DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES ARE REPORTED IN INDICNANT TERMS IN TO-NIGHT'S PAPERS.

"AMERICA'S FRONTIERS ON THE RHINE" AND "INCREDIBLE PROVOCATION BY ROOSEVELT" ARE AMONG THE HEADLINES.

Official circles ignore the report regarding it as unofficial and not even confirmed.

German political circles express the opinion that if the American newspaper reports of the secret meeting are correct President Roosevelt's remarks are extremely strange. They would indicate that President Roosevelt intends to sabotage Herr Hitler's peace policy and prevent Europe from attaining real peace which it needs for its prosperity.

It is added "We cannot help thinking that something must be wrong with the United States, and that these warlike preparations are being announced so loudly for the purpose of hushing up disagreeable matters".

The "Nachtausgabe" states this action is without parallel since the Great War. It leaves no doubt that President Roosevelt is a second President Wilson and that the United States has finally broken away from its neutrality policy.—Reuter.

FRANCE WELCOMES ROOSEVELT'S ASSURANCE

PARIS, Feb. 2.

President Roosevelt's reported statement giving assurance to the democracies has made a remarkably strong impression here though it is not interpreted as implying that the United States would send troops to Europe in the event of a conflict between the totalitarian states and the British and French democracies

The strength of President Roosevelt's statement is considered to go beyond the usual evidence of moral solidarity between the American and European democracies.—Reuter.

Hoover's Charge Against Roosevelt Administration

CHICAGO, February 2

The accusation that President Roosevelt was projecting an unprecedented expansion of foreign policy likely to lead to war was made by ex-President Hoover in a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations.

He added that he believed that another great war would make dictatorships universal.

Mr. Hoover conceded that one condition under which America might join a European war was wholesale attack on women and children by deliberate destruction of cities from air. In the event of a war Mr. Hoover foresaw that the United States will have to be mobilised "into practically a fascist State" from which it might emerge.

"If it were that or the loss of national independence it would not be too great a price, but let us at least recognise that war will save liberty or probably destroy liberty."—Reuter.

Controversy Over Roosevelt's Secret Conference

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

Protests have been made to-day by the Isolationist group in the Congress against the secrecy with which President Roosevelt has surrounded the conference with the Senate Military Affairs Committee, but from other quarters there is a more favourable reaction.

Senator Pittman declared "to refuse permission to Democracies to prepare and defend themselves would be to aid the threatening powers." A statement typical of the Isolationist point of view was issued by Senator Hiram Johnson who contended that the American people had the right to know whether the sale of 'planes to France and Britain meant that the United States was on the road to war.

Senator Johnson added, "To tell the Committee of the Senate in secrecy what concerns not only the Senate but all our people is to invite distortion and misapprehension of facts. It is widely predicted that President Roosevelt's remarks foreshadow abandonment of embargoes on shipments of arms, ammunition and aeroplanes to belligerents when the Neutrality Act comes up for revision in May.

In this connection one commentator observed that in the event of another war America would become "the greatest source of supplies in world history. The American mass production machines will produce aeroplanes, guns, tanks, food and clothing at a speed no one else can match."

It is pointed out that Britain and France would be the chief beneficiaries of such a change in the Neutrality Law because American insistence on purchases made on the "cash and carry" basis naturally favours the side with the largest navy and merchant fleet and the greatest gold reserves.—Reuter.

WAR INCITER AND CHAMPION OF REDS

Nazi Attack On President Roosevelt's Statement

BERLIN, Feb. 2.

Violent attacks on President Roosevelt are made in the morning papers. He is described as "a war inciter and champion of Bolshevism".

The "Voelkischer Beobachter" accuses him of trying to "cast the world into disaster in the interests of Jews"

INSPIRED STATEMENT

President Roosevelt's statements before the Military Committee of the Senate has caused the impression here that he is trying to disturb the effect of the Fuehrer's speech in the whole world, declares an inspired statement issued to the foreign Press.

It says that the political events surrounding France's purchases of American aeroplanes are followed here with utmost interest "because certain things became visible which cast peculiar light on alleged love of peace by certain person in American politics".

The statement expresses the belief that the purchases are to be made with the aid of the American Ambassador in Paris, Mr. Bullitt, who is described as a "man in whom is placed much confidence".—Reuter.

WHERE DEMOCRACY'S FUTURE WILL BE DECIDED

Br. Press Comments On Roosevelt's Statement

LONDON, Feb. 2.

President Roosevelt's reported statements to the Senate Committee are featured on the front page in the Press and there are several editorials.

"The News Chronicle" says that President Roosevelt has stated in picturesque language what is no more than a fact. The ideals for which the United States stands in the world will be lost or won not on the Mississippi but on the Rhine.

WARNING TO READERS

"The Daily Herald" declares that because of President Roosevelt's attitude war immediately becomes a great deal less likely, but the "Daily Express' warns readers that no more should be read into the reports than is there and says:— President Roosevelt's sympathies are with the democracies but his attitude is also one of business commonsense. If friendly nations can order 'planes and pay for them America will oblige".

The "Manchester Guardian" recognising that some sections of American opinion are nervous and sceptical about such gestures urges that two conditions are necessary to secure American Help. Firstly a firm policy in Europe and secondly prompt and close co-operation with the United States in fields, where there is active community of interest as in the Far East and in Commercial policies in South-America. Reuter.

Jawahar's Appeal To Bombay Municipal Electorate

Vote Solidly For Congress Candidates In Coming Elections

The Congress is putting up candidates for the elections to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. I trust that voters in Bombay will support these candidates and vote for them. The Bombay Corporation has not only the heavy task of looking after the affairs of a great city, but as a premier institution in the country, it has to set the tone for corporations and municipalities elsewhere. It is essential that its affairs should be managed efficiently, that its administration should be pure, and that it should seek the betterment in every way of its million inhabitants. It is equally essential that it should link itself with the nationalist movement and derive strength and inspiration from it. It will do this if it has a strong disciplined group pledged to Congress ideals. I hope therefore that the residents of Bombay will ensure the success of the Congress candidates in the coming elections

Jawaharlal Nehru

December 28. 1938

MACDONALD RECEIVES JEWISH AGENCY DELEGATION

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Mr MacDonald received the members of the Jewish Agency who will participate in the talks, Doctor Chaim Weizmann, David Bengurion, Professor Selig Brodetsky, M. S. Hertok and Arthur Lourie.

The first discussion with the Jews will take place on Wednesday as the Jewish members from Palestine are arriving in England late on Tuesday

It is expected that Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will be present at most of the meetings and Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax at some.—Reuter.

Future Of Indian Army

London Speculations On Chatfield Committee's Recommendations

LONDON Feb. 2.

The imminence of the arrival of the Chatfield Committee has aroused considerable interest in the future role of the Army in India and much speculation respecting the nature of the Committee's report

It is pointed out in London that there cannot at the moment be any authorised anticipation of the recommendations, still less of the Government's conclusions thereon, seeing that the report, though signed, will not be in the hands of the Government until after the Committee reports next week.

PRESS COMMENTS

"The whole basis of the present organisation of the Indian Army may be criticised", stated the "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post" this morning and continued to suggest a possibility "of bringing the Army in India more directly under the control of the War Office".

Reuter is able to state with certainty that no such proposal has been considered or being anticipated.

It is anticipated that the conclusions arising from the Chatfield report will be available within a short period of the presentation of the Committee's recommendations.—Reuter.

SWISS RECRUITS FOR TRAINING

BERNE, Feb. 2.

As an exceptional measure, the Federal Council authorised the National Council to call up 1939 recruits at full strength for training.—Reuter.

ECHO OF EXPLOSIONS

Thirty-three Persons Arrested And Charged

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Sir Samuel Hoare told that House of Commons that 33 persons were arrested and charged for various offences in connection with the recent explosions. The police were continuing enquiries and taking all possible steps to prevent further outrages.

RESPIRATORS FOR CIVILIANS

The Minister of Civilian Defence informed the Commons that 40 million respirators were issued in the past year to civilians at a gross cost of four million sterling. A satisfactory device had recently been developed for protecting infants under two years and another kind of respirator for children over two. Twelve hundred thousand respirators had been ordered.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN DEFENCE MEASURES

CAIRO, Feb 2.

Lord Gort who arrived here yesterday, will have talks with the Prime Minister, Defence Minister and British and Egyptian Army Chiefs on the defences of Egypt and the co-operation of British and Egyptian forces.

It is learned Lord Gort will also inspect the coast defences of Alexandria and West Desert, particularly Mersamatru.

Combined manoeuvres of two Egyptian battalions and British Suez Canal brigade are being in Eastern Desert at the end of February.—Reuter

BERLIN, Feb. 2.

Once again Mr. Rublee had to postpone his departure for London. A hitch has occurred at what should have been the final conversation with Dr. Wohltat regarding the Jewish emigration loan.—Reuter.

Rs. 30 Lakhs For Road Development Programme

LINKING UP VILLAGES WITH MAIN MARKETS OF SUPPLY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A provision of thirty lakhs of rupees for road development programme, it is understood, has been made by the Government of Bombay for the year 1939-40.

The provision will be utilised for a five-fold programme which is intended mainly for improving village communications. The programme will include the linking up of village roads with main markets of supply, construction of suitable roads between village and village so as to facilitate trade between villages, connecting of Konkan with main roads, development of main trunk roads and asphalting of roads to avoid dust nuisance.

The seven-year development programme which is before the Government is expected to cost about two crores of rupees.

Germany Demands Colonial Question To Be Solved Immediately

BERLIN, February 2.

Official quarters declare that the world received Herr Hitler's speech with a sigh of relief because a panic atmosphere had been created, but the real test of the effect of the speech will come when statesmen have had time to digest it.

It is felt that Mr. Chamberlain has created something of a deadlock. Germany insists that the Colonial question must be righted before anything else is done, while Mr. Chamberlain invites Germany to show concrete proof of her willingness to co-operate before Britain makes a contribution.—Reuter.

CANADA'S POSITION IN IMPERIAL WAR

Cabinet Must Give Consent, Says New Bill

OTTAWA, February 1.

A Bill to clarify Canada's position in the event of a war will shortly be introduced in Parliament, according to an announcement by J. T. Thorson, a Liberal member for Manitoba.

The Bill provides that a declaration of war binding Canada can only be made by the King on the advice of his Canadian Ministers.—Reuter

"LIFT ARMS EMBARGO"

Demonstrations In New York

NEW YORK: Feb. 2.

Twelve thousand sympathisers of Republican Spain demonstrated outside the Italian Consulate in the Fifth Avenue chanting: "Lift arms embargo" and demanding cessation of Italo-German assistance to Nationalists. Armed with thousands of placards the crowd formed a solid mass and completely disrupted night traffic and held up pedestrians. The police did not interfere.

There were no arrests and the demonstrators dispersed quietly, leaving behind a litter of pamphlets.—Reuter.

French Frontier Quite Safe

PARIS, Feb. 2.

M. Sarraut, Minister for Interior, returned from Perpignan, where he studied with M. Rucart, Minister for Public Health, the Franco-Spanish frontier situation.

He said: "The security of the frontier has been fully assured without any need to take military measures. Police posts have been reinforced to prevent unregulated exodus of refugees from Catalonia".—Reuter.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN TO FIGHT ALLIES IN NEXT WAR

British Minister's Out-Spoken Speech

PARIS, February 2.

Earl De La Warr speaking before the Franco-British Association declared, "We are convinced that we are in a position to win a prolonged war, and we do not believe in the efficacy of a knockout in the air. We look at the future with confidence. Our financial resources are immense.

If we are dragged into a conflict it will not be a question of Britain fighting for France or France for Britain, but the two nations united and joint in faith will defend their common interests and preserve their own culture based on liberty."—Reuter.

Canada's Capacity In Case Of War

SYDNEY, Feb. 2.

"Canada raised an army of half a million during the last war and will do it again if a war develops", Mr. Hepburn, the Premier of Ontario declared at a state luncheon.

Answering the "loose talk of college professors who, speaking not for Canada, but for themselves", Mr. Hepburn said, "Canada desires to remain in the Empire and will make the same contribution in any new conflict as in 1914".—Reuter.

For Chilean 'Quake Sufferers

TOKIO, Feb. 2.

The fund for Chilean earthquake victims now exceeds £3 000.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

The Thinking Machine

We live in a robot age.

Already we are marshalled and controlled by traffic signals working mechanically and impartially; and, as we have seen, there are in this wonderful world of our calculating machines which do for us the involved sums we might reasonably expect to work out ourselves.

Although we have looked at several calculating machines, there remains one of special interest, a possession of which Manchester does well to be proud.

This extremely complicated piece of mechanism, the invention of Dr. Bush of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is intended to do the drudgery of long and intricate calculations. We know that astronomers for example, may intuitively conclude that there is an unknown planet in the sky, but they have not time to spend months in covering hundreds of sheets of paper with thousands of figures and algebraical signs, and in the same way the scientist, having made his experiment, may find himself face to face with immense calculations before he can deduce the size of, say, an individual atom.

Dr. Bush saves hours of time and reams of paper. His machine, filling a room 26 feet long and ten feet wide, is driven by electric motors. It has a host of tables with pointers, with levers and gears and wheels, and the instrument will plot a curve for the engineer or astronomer, solve mathematical calculations in which the integral calculus and differential calculus are involved, and, indeed, act as the maid of all work to the mathematicians.

We devote space to this modern wonder because we feel that today the need of it is greater than ever; and because the brain behind it must be more subtle than ever, for the problems the inventor has had to solve are legion.

A SHORT STORY

Ski Jumper

By MEREDITH SCHOLL

She had a system. You couldn't deny that, especially if you knew her past. But Sam didn't know about her past, so he accepted her for what she appeared to be. That almost proved fatal.

Her name was Janet Riggs. She had golden blond hair and a neat little figure, and a way of looking at you. The day after she arrived she said to Sam: "Oh, I'd just love to ski, if you would show me how." And Sam, the dub, practically swooned with joy.

Under ordinary circumstances no one would have paid much attention. There were plenty of young things around the lodge who didn't know the difference between a pair of skis and a bobsled, but Sam and Phyllis Clark had an understanding. They were a swell couple and everyone hated the idea of a baby-voiced blond being the cause of a break-up.

Moreover, it was bad for business. The Norge club, of which both Sam and Phil were members, were depending on those two. Sam was a jumper, had a record of 152 feet, and was expected in the forthcoming meet with Eskimos, to win the trophy hands down.

Phil was entered in the girls' cross-country run, and the odds were strongly in her favour.

No, if it weren't for these things, nobody would have paid much attention. But under the circumstances, plenty of attention was paid and plenty of advice given. When Sam cut short his practice period so he could spend more time showing Janet Riggs how to do a stem turn, Eric Mayfair, as president of the Norges, felt justified in registering a complaint. Sam listened, and then got mad. He told Eric and practically everyone else to go run up a tree.

So Eric and the rest of us decided the best thing to do was to keep quiet and watch. Curiously we didn't worry about Phil. We should have too. We should have been smart enough to know she was putting on an act, pretending, while all the time her heart was breaking.

To see her you'd never dream Sam's interest in Janet Riggs made a speck of difference. She still smiled and was bright and gay, and every morning she shouldered her skis and trudged over to Whaley's Ravine and did the course she would have to follow in the meet.

Three days passed and Friday arrived. Saturday was the day of the meet, and Friday night Eric and Burt Yeaton and I held a conference. Sam, we decided, was definitely out. Pinning our hope on him was a mistake. Cal Rhodes, the Eskimos' jumper, would take him easily. Sam was a fool. A dim-witted little blond had made a laughing stock of him, and the big lug seemed to like it.

Well, there was no good moaning. Next season we'd groom another jumper, one with big ears and a long nose and a cast in his eye. One that no girl would go gaga over, no matter how many records he broke.

As for now, well, our only hope of taking home a trophy lay in Phil. We didn't talk much about Phil. We were afraid of saying thing for which we'd later be sorry. It was enough to agree that Phil had maintained her sense of balance and would probably pull us through.

A crowd estimated at 10,000 drove up to Valley Point the next day. It was the biggest crowd that was ever on hand to witness our club in action. We were pretty proud.

Eric and I went over to Whaley's Ravine early in the morning to watch Phil do her practice run. The Ravine is a sort of amphitheatre, with the starting point on the east slope.

We noticed a girl in a white suit pushing off as we headed along the ridge toward the starting point. We watched her idly, impressed by the way she handled herself, by the way she took the corners and performed a neat gelandersprung at the old stone wall. She was a stranger, and it occurred to us that the Eskimos might be pulling a trick out of the bag. This girl was better than Phil.

Up at the starting point were two figures. They were standing silent and curiously tense, watching the girl below. One of the figures was Phil Clark, the other Sam Yeaton. Sam's face was white and his fists clenched. He didn't speak to us, nor even look our way, but kept his eyes rigidly fixed on the girl in white.

We sensed that something was wrong, and were smart enough to keep quiet and wait. The girl in white was coming up the ski tow. A minute later she arrived. To say that it was a surprise to discover it was Janet Riggs is putting it mildly.

"Well", she said brightly, looking at Sam, "aren't you proud of your student?"

Sam said soberly: "So you were able to ski all the time, eh? You were only kidding me. You're going to enter the run and—and—" He broke off. We knew what he was thinking. He was thinking of Phil and how Phil had worked and worked to get herself ready for the meet.

"But aren't you pleased?" Janet asked. "I was saving it as a surprise."

"No", said Sam, I'm not pleased. "I've been a fool. I've let you make a monkey out of me. Well—I'm going to make a monkey out of your champion jumper!"

He did too. He beat his own record by three feet, and won the meet. But it didn't please him much. There was only one thing in the world that could please him now. Phil's forgiveness.

Nobody knew how they patched it up, but the outcome was satisfactory. By mutual agreement, nobody ever mentioned the name of Janet Riggs. And that made both Sam and Phil happy.

(COPYRIGHT).

Rumanian Cabinet Reshuffle

BUKHAREST, February 2.

As a result of re-shuffle the Cabinet is headed by Patriarch Mironcristea, Government's "Strong Man" and M. Calinescu, Minister for the Interior, who was responsible for the suppression of the Iron Guard, now becomes also Vice-Premier, and temporarily, War Minister, so gaining control of the armed forces as well as the police.

The new Cabinet contains seven Transylvanians, including the Premier. King Carol has also made five appointments among army officers, including the appointment of his Aide-de-Camp, General Tanescu, as Chief of the General Staff.—Reuter.

New Governor Of Cyprus

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Mr. W. D Battershill, Chief Secretary to Government of Palestine, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus in succession to Sir Richmond Palmer who is retiring.—Reuter

British Steamer Sunk

VALENCIA, February 2.

A British steamer (name given as "Cardin") which was seriously damaged in a previous raid sank in the harbour to-day after being hit by bombs when two squadrons of five Savoia 'planes dropped a hundred bombs on the port.

Twelve houses were destroyed and a number of casualties caused.—Reuter.

Republican Army May Be Forced Into France

PARIS, Feb. 1.

M. Sarraut and M. Rucart, Ministers of the Interior and Public Health respectively returned to-day from their visit to the Franco-Spanish frontier and are reporting to the Cabinet.

It is understood that they are proposing important measures to deal specially with the urgency of the main body of the republican army being forced to the frontier in the event of a victory for Franco.

Well-informed quarters state that the measures are linked with international negotiations now being conducted.

M. Sarraut stated that 45 thousand Spanish women and children refugees had been received and were present in the interior of France for the last few days. It had been decided to feed refugees on the Spanish side of the frontier for reasons of humanity and also in order to avoid masses of famished refugees entering France.—Reuter

SPANISH REFUGEE PROBLEM

France Can't Bear Burden

PERPIGNAN, February 2.

It is stated that owing to the number of refugees France could not stand the total cost of providing for them. Other countries should shoulder a part of the burden.

It is added that Franco should publicly state that he will not allow reprisals which will stop people from fleeing from Spain and encourage refugees to return.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH MOVES IN MEDITERRANEAN

Gibraltar Governor To Visit Morocco

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 2.

It is reliably reported that Gen. Ironside, Governor of Gibraltar, is making an official visit to French Morocco from February 13 to 20.

The French squadron of cruisers left for Oran at the close of a three-day visit. They were led by 'Algerie', flagship of Vice-Admiral Abrial, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, who paid calls to Gen. Ironside and Sir Charles Forbes, Commander-in-Chief of the British Home Fleet. Units of Home Fleet, which arrived last week will leave for a cruise on April 4 returning on April 19.—Reuter.

Foreign Immigrants To Quit Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE Feb. 2.

All foreign immigrants irrespective of race and religion must leave Czechoslovakia within six months under a law issued by the Government.

Another law provides for a re-examination of the citizenship of all persons who became Czechoslovaks by marriage after 1/11/1938 or persons domiciled in the regions ceded by Czechoslovakia.

It is explaind that the measures are intended to protect a restricted home labour market. No special measures have been taken against Jewish public employees.

STOP POLICE EXCESSES IN RAJKOT

Thakore's Mother Appeals To Resident

REPORTS OF REPRESSION GALORE: BHAVNAGAR DEWAN'S EFFORTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RAJKOT: FEB. 2.

NEWS OF GANDHIJI'S PROPOSED ARRIVAL IN RAJKOT TO LEAD THE STRUGGLE AND HIS STATEMENT HAVE CREATED GREAT CONSTERNATION IN AGENCY CIRCLES.

Stop Police Excesses

In this connection a report from the Palace adds more significance.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE RULER'S MOTHER HAS ADDRESSED A LETTER TO MR. GIBSON, ASKING HIM TO STOP POLICE EXCESSES RAMPANT IN THE STATE, IT, MOREOVER, SAYS THAT, IF THE POLICE RESORT TO SHOOTING, SHE WOULD CONSIDER HERSELF SHOT, AS LATE LAKHAJIRAJ'S SUBJECTS ARE HER CHILDREN.

"IF YOU DO NOT STOP THIS," she is reported to have written, "I WILL APPEAL TO THE VICEROY."

PATTANI MEETS GIBSON

Yesterday Bhavnagar Dewan, Mr. Anantrai Pattani, interviewed the Agency Resident, Mr. Gibson, and left for Bhavnagar the same day.

ALLEGED BEATING

Bhayats of Rajkot also seem to follow in Rajkot's footsteps. A report comes that Tramba Darbar called some peasants and beat them with his own hands, presumably for their sympathies with the Rajkot struggle.

FOURTEEN ARRESTED

Fourteen leaders, including Mrs. Bhanumatiben, Mr. Manubhai Dave, the 19th Dictator, and others, were arrested to-night on a charge of holding public meetings in defiance of the orders issued by the Police.

There was an interesting tug-of-war, prior to the arrests between the police authorities and the Satyagrahis as a sequel to the police occupying the meeting grounds and filling them to capacity with their men, at the Azad Chowk and the Gandhi Chowk maidans. The scheduled public meetings had, therefore, to take place at the Grain Market.

by,flu fi shrdl cmwyp

ALLEGED BEATING IN LOCK UP

A police force raided Saurastra Washing Company situated near Azad Chowk last night and carried out search on suspicion of secret Parishad literature and took away, it is alleged, some money and a valuable fountain-pen and took the manager Mr. Mohanbhai to police lockup, where he was detained the whole night, during which he was repeatedly asked by Superintendent Valerawala to give information about Mr. Rasiklal Parikh and others and was it is alleged, severely beaten as he could not furnish any information. He was set free this morning.

VOLUNTEER'S PLIGHT IN JAIL.

Volunteer Prabhudas, who was taken away by the State police, returned after three days in a half-dead condition. He was, it is alleged, starved and tortured in the State prison for three days.

Patel Sawdas of village Halenda it is reported severely beaten and brought to Rajkot for medical aids.

Mrs. Gandhiji and Miss Maniben Patel are arriving to-morrow by mail.

The well-known pleader Mr. Harishanker Pandya, was arrested yesterday evening but released later.

Rajkot Praja Parishad has it is understood opened its office at village Ribda of Gondal State, eight miles far from Rajkot.

Mr. Shantilal Jiwrajani was arrested yesterday for reading Parishad Patrika but released later.

Princes Protection Act In Operation

The additional District Magistrate of Rajkot Civil Station, Mr. Pearson, has served the following notice:—

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you Mr. Dungarshi Kalidas, Girasdar Karyalaya office, have allowed certain buildings and premises under your possession or control to be used as meeting houses for and habitually frequented by persons engaged in activities subversive of administration of Rajkot State and whereas it appears that such activities are likely to lead to disturbance of public tranquillity or riot an affray within aforesaid State I Pearson under powers invested in me by Section 5 of Indian States Protection Act 1933, do hereby order that with effect from service of this order and for period of two months, you shall abstain from allowing any premises situated within Rajkot Civil Station of which you are owner or occupier or which are under your possession or control from being frequented or used by persons engaged in such subversive activity or by members of an association declared unlawful by Rajkot State or from being used for any purpose whatsoever which is subversive of administration of Rajkot State."—A.P.

Reception To Maniben And Kasturba

SURAT, Feb. 2.

A public reception was accorded to-day to Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Miss Maniben Patel who arrived here from Bardoli. A number of addresses were presented to them by local organisations. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was also present. Later, the two ladies left for Rajkot by train at 9-45 p. m.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving for Bombay to-night.—A. P.

STATE COUNCILLORS' WIRE TO MAHATMA

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, February 1.

It is reported the Rajkot State Councillors has wired today night about something to Mahatma Gandhi at Bardoli. To-day the whole day the Agency foot police was present on State Police Chowkis, also the Agency mounted police came in the evening near the Azad Chowk, but to-day being no programme of the meeting, owing to Id, it went away.

To-morrow evening a huge public meeting will be held at Azad Chowk.

STUDENTS URGED TO JOIN FIGHT

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Feb. 2.

Yesterday a meeting of Working Committee of Vidyarthi Mandal held, under the presidentship of Jatashanker Mehta, passed a resolution that this meeting appeals to Rajkot students to join struggle according to their capacity, because at the present critical moment nobody could keep himself away from the fight.

ARAB DEFENCE PARTY'S DELEGATION

CAIRO, February 2.

The Arab Defence Party's representation at the Palestine Conference will be known as the Palestinian Defence Party Delegation consisting of three members, an adviser and a secretary.

It is probable that Nashashibi will lead the delegation which will attend officially all discussions and meetings.—Reuter.

War 'Planes For French Colonies

PARIS, Feb. 2.

The Air Minister Mlle Chamber stated that of the 50 'planes bought from a Dutch firm, the Government were able to put 35 at the disposal of the French Colonies as newer and rapider machines are at the disposal of the mother country owing to a big increase in production.—Reuter.

ADVERSE TRADE BALANCE FOR NAZIS

BERLIN, Feb. 1.

Germany had an adverse trade balance of 192,000,000 Reichsmarks last year compared with the favourable balance of 413,000,000 Reichsmarks in the preceding year. Imports totalled 5449,000,000 Reichsmarks and exports 5237,000,000 Reichsmarks, which is 531,000,000 Reichsmarks less.

Exports to Great Britain decreased by 81,000,000 Reichsmarks those to Soviet Russia by 85,000,000 Reichsmarks or by 75 per cent, those to China by nearly 49,000,000 Reichsmarks or by 33 per cent those to Japan by 24,000,000 Reichsmarks or by 21 per cent and those to India by 37,750,000 Reichsmarks.—Reuter.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL
is a preparation which has been relied upon for upwards of 80 years to give the most uniform and satisfactory results in the treatment of
CONSUMPTION
BRONCHITIS ASTHMA
CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS
DISEASES OF THE THROAT & CHEST
INFANTILE
AND ALL
WASTING DISEASES

Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils by a process which cannot destroy the Vitamins, and has been recommended for over 80 years by the leading medical authorities. Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL contains the Vitamins A and D in correct proportion with the other constituents, and proves itself to be NATURE'S FINEST CURE.

Beware of attempts to substitute fraudulent imitations.

Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pint and Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.

Proprietors: ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., LTD., 182 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.I, England

PERFECTION
in every single detail

Every aspect of cycling has been studied — every detail of construction designed to ensure the utmost efficiency of the Beeston-Humber cycle. From the exclusive Duplex front fork to the chromium-plated spokes every detail is perfect — and guaranteed for ever!

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V.

BEESTON HUMBER

Agents: V B. KUSUMGAR & Co., Ltd. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

GUARANTEED FOR EVER

Why DO DOCTORS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD PRESCRIBE
DR. DEBAT'S
INOTON
OINTMENT, POWDER, SOAP
Because IT CURES
All SKIN DISEASES
WHERE ALL REMEDIES HAVE FAILED
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS
Or UNITED FRENCH LABORATORIES,

BOMBAY,	CALCUTTA,	MADRAS,
P.O.B. 777.	P.O.B. 2267.	P.O.B. 88.

MUTT AND JEFF—Looks As If the Net Is Going To Be Very Low on the Winter Tracks This Winter — By BUD FISHER

MUTT, MY FRIEND, SANDY, WANTS TO BET ON THE HORSES!
AYE, MON, I WANT TAE BET TWENTY CENTS!
TWENTY CENTS? MY, BUT YOU'RE A RECKLESS DEVIL!
12-27
AYE, RECKLESS I BE BUT ITS NOTHING TAE WHAT I USE TAE BE WHEN I WAS YOUNG!
REALLY?
I HAD A FINE CHANCE BACK IN BONNY SCOTLAND AN' I WASTED IT!
WHAT HAPPENED?
AN AULD AUNT DIED AN' LEFT ME SIX DULLARS AND THIRTY-TWO CENTS AN' WOULD YE BELIEVE IT I'D BLEWED THE WHOLE LOT IN SEVEN YEARS!
OH, WHAT?
OH, ON BITS O' PRESENTS AN POST CARDS, BUT MAISTLY ON WIMEN!
?

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Government Securities

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have carefully read a letter by one Mr. M. S. Challa, appearing in the "Times," wherein he believes that the decision of the Privy Council on Secretary of State vs. the Bank of India, Ltd., is sound. To me it appears like an attempt to safeguard the interest of the Government at the cost of innocent security holders. The decision of the Privy Council is mostly based on the implied indemnity provided in the common law, but the Government in their zeal to make securities popular have enacted section 21, which gives discretion to demand indemnity from certain persons. This means that the Government did not rely on implied indemnity provided in common law for all cases of renewal of securities. Thus the Government, when they do not demand indemnity, waive their right provided in the common law and make express demand in cases at their discretion. This goes to prove that where there is no express demand for indemnity, the Government waives their right of implied indemnity. Thus the decision of the Privy Council is not in agreement with Section 21 of the Securities Act. Over and above this the Government have given ample assurances in the Guide Book to Investors and I will like to know from Mr. Challa whether the assurances given by the Government in various clauses of the Guide Book were discussed before the Privy Council. I will request Mr. Challa to weigh the disastrous effect of the Privy Council decision which holds innocent buyers responsible, because they relied on the Securities Act and the Guide Book. Moreover, Mr. Challa seems to have no idea about the extent of responsibility of interest paid by the Government during 60 years on the forged securities. If the buyer of a forged security is made responsible, does it not mean that the Government is also responsible for payments of interests on forged Securities?—Yours etc.,

"INVESTOR."

Baroda Affairs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I trust you will allow me the use of your columns to inform the public with regard to certain features of the riots which took place in Baroda, a few days ago.

(1) I have heard from a very reliable source that one of the prominent members of the Prajamandal requested the Dewan Saheb to remain in Baroda during Syt. Vallabhbhai's visit to the city. It was most unfortunate that the Dewan did not realise the gravity of the situation. We are prepared to concede that his work in Bombay must be of great importance, but at any rate it was not a question of life and death, pain and destruction, as at Baroda.

(2) People remark that it must be a very curious co-incident that the second highest official in the State, Col. Shivrajsingh and the third highest official, viz. Prince Pratapsinh Gaekwar, were also absent from Baroda. The first-Class District Magistrate, viz. the Suba (or Collector) Syt. Pilajirao Gaekwar was also on leave, leaving the charge to the next in command, and Mr. Mane Patil who was for many years an executive Councillor was also out of Baroda. I repeat what I have seen reported in the papers that the remaining Councillor did not get an official intimation of the riot till about half-past-ten i.e. three hours after the riots were started. I mention a small detail, viz. that he has a telephone in his house.

(3) It is reported by very many eye-witnesses that at the meeting place and along the route, the rioters did their mischief, beat people and smashed up decorations and possibly set fire to some furniture under the eyes of the Police. Then, were the Police placed there to fit into a scheme of decoration? Possibly the public do not know that the leaders of the Prajamandal had a frantic time requesting the young citizens of Baroda to remain non-violent and not to retaliate, in spite of grave provocation.

(4) On the next day a notice was put up that the Maharashtrians were to march in procession to the meeting place. In view of what had happened on the previous day the Officials could have rounded up the mischief-makers and kept them in custody for a few hours. If the Government could not find out who the mischief-makers were, then, what is the C. I. D. maintained for? Is that department meant merely to shadow people like me, all whose cards are on the table?

(5) At the public meeting at Alakapuri there was a regular shower of stones kept up for some time. Is it possible to believe that the Police could not find out the culprits?

(6) At the meeting, the Police and the public were warned that a few goondas had gathered near the Dewan's Bungalow, and yet the Police gave no protection to the innocent public. People were belaboured, their white-caps were burnt in the streets and a poor Maratha boy wearing a Gandhi-cap was stabbed to death.

(7) On the third day the mischief-makers took up the role of the injured party and took the dead body of the boy in procession along a route not allowed by the authorities. On that day the Dewan was in Baroda, and yet official orders were openly allowed to be flouted.

(8) Finally, the Government issued a statement on the situation in which it tried to involve the Arya-Samajists, the Harijans and the Muslims. All these three sections have strongly protested against this untrue allegation.

I have attempted above to give a true picture of what happened and what is happening in Baroda. I do not blame the Maharashtrian hot-heads as much as I do positively condemn the weak administration of Baroda. This weakness was responsible for the indirect encouragement to the rioters.—Yours, etc.,

SUMANT MEHTA.

Baroda.

G. I. P. Ry. Strikers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am glad to note that unity has been reached amongst the G.I.P. Railway staff and G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union. Nevertheless, I beg to draw the attention of the public as well as the leaders, who have taken active part in recent G.I.P. Railway strike of 1930 to the following. Many strikers are still out of employment and those who have been taken back on duty, were put into revised scales forfeiting the previous privileges and further prospects.

Unless and until the question of strikers is solved satisfactorily, there is no possibility of unity amongst the workers. The reinstatement of those strikers is the main subject before the leaders who are really solicitous of the working class.—Yours, etc.,

"A SUFFERER."

The Viceroy & B. P. Scouts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The situation in the present B. P. scout world is intriguing. The Indian Headquarters has announced that it has disaffiliated from the Imperial Headquarters. His Excellency enjoys the privilege of being the Chief Scout of India by virtue of that position being conferred upon him by the P. O. R. framed by the Imperial Headquarters. By virtue of this position conferred upon him by the Imperial Headquarters, he has been pleased to appoint the Nawab of Chhatari as the National Commissioner of India, and lately in his turn he has been pleased to appoint Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy as Provincial Commissioner of Bombay and created with his magic wand a Provincial Headquarters without the existence of a properly constituted Provincial Council, or any Local Association.

Now that the Imperial Headquarters disappears from the arena of B. P. Scouting in India, can His Excellency enlighten the Indian public through the B. P. National Scout Headquarters what constitutional position the National Headquarters itself enjoys, and under what constitution, and whether the august and high offices of the Chief Scout, National Commissioner, Provincial Commissioners, etc. still continue to exist by virtue of a P. O. R. framed by the non-existent Imperial Headquarters?

May we know whether the present unconstitutional National Headquarters, with its oligarchy of irresponsible Nawabs and Knights, is the final legacy which the Imperial Headquarters leaves to the Indian Scout world to carry on the struggle on behalf of British Imperialism, which the Imperial Headquarters is no longer able to do on Indian soil? May His Excellency be pleased to convey through his officials to the Imperial Headquarters in England, that so far as India is concerned the Imperial Scout game is played out?—Yours, etc.

L. NATH.

Speed Limits

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I with several other motorists and drivers of buses and trucks, was summoned lately to appear before the Bandra Magistrate, on the charge of exceeding the speed limit near Andheri. The charge was that I was going 36 miles per hour, while I was in fact not going beyond 25 miles an hour and pleaded accordingly in vain. Before I proceed further I will here point out the exaggerated view of the speed taken in by the police. On an 88 yards distance the speed in miles per hour can quickly be obtained by dividing 180 by time occupied in seconds. Thus 180 divided by 6 equals 30, which is the correct speed, but assuming the errors total so small as amount as half a second, the speed becomes nearly 33 miles per hour, whilst an error of one second, making the total time appear to be five seconds only, would give 36 miles per hour, the exact error in my case. The very system of taking timing over only 33 yards is absolutely preposterous. Our W.I.A.A. have ascertained from no less an authority as A.A. of London through their official Solicitors and they have confirmed their experience at Scotland Yard that minimum distance for timing with stop watch is and must be 220 yards with 5 yards grace. Moreover it must also be noted that official records are never timed in this manner. The actual practice is to use speed second chronographs which are synchronised and are both running before the test commences. It may be a little more expensive for police purposes, but that does not justify that the method which is inaccurate to a degree should be adopted and innocent motorists and drivers should be wrongly punished and thus unnecessarily harassed. The London police takes no action unless the limit is very substantially exceeded, i.e. something by the order of 8 or 10 miles per hour. I quote this from the report of A.A. Technicians and hence needs no corroboration.

All of us were fined Rs. 20 each, as it was impossible for us to defend such an objectionable method of hardship.—Yours, etc.

"DISGUSTED MOTORIST."

Hyderabad Civilians And Courtesy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As one who has widely travelled and come in contact with numerous high officials in India, including the Viceroy, Executive Councillors and Secretaries and the greatest public workers of the country, I was pained by the manner in which some of the officials in Hyderabad are habituated to treat their visitors. I was obliged to call on a member of the H.C.S., who is a Secretary to Government, and sent in my card, while I was asked to wait in the sitting room of his house which is a Government building. I was still waiting there; but the Civilian went out from another door and got into a waiting car. I at once came out, but he still pretended as if he did not know of my presence there, although the peon swore before me that he did give my card to him. It excited nothing but sheer pity for him that he should not have had the ordinary courtesy to come to the sitting room for a second even to say that he was in hurry, if at all he was. I hear that this kind of practice is common with many a high official in Hyderabad and it is no wonder that the subjects here should be dissatisfied with the administration.

In conclusion, I would humbly suggest to the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari to issue a circular to his officers enjoining upon them the necessity of being accessible and courteous to their visitors in the interests of public administration.—Yours, etc.

"A HYDERABADI MUSLIM"

Congestion In Trains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—During my short journey by third class by the evening Calcutta Mail, to Nasik, and return to Bombay I have always noticed great congestion. A close study of the situation will reveal that some of the passengers spread out their beddings on the benches during day time, and a whole seat which would accommodate about ten persons easily is occupied by only three or four persons, stretching themselves out in ease and comfort, whereas in the same compartment more than twelve persons are cramped on one seat. Another thing which I invariably notice is large families of poor class of people, and people with no employment travel without tickets, free. They enter not through the station gates, but walk into the station platforms from the rail-lines, and similarly get away. There is absolutely no check noticeable on the station platforms, with the result that those who pay for their journey have to sit with the filthiest class of people, good many of them suffering from objectionable diseases. Honest watchmen should be stationed at the two ends of the platform to prevent such class of free travellers. There should be conductors on long journey trains for third class compartments to see that all passengers with tickets, get seating accommodation.

It would not be inadvisable to divide the large third class compartments into two unequal divisions, with same comforts, with lower and higher fares, so that those who can afford to pay the present fare may travel in third class with better and cleaner class of people whereas the very poor people may travel lower fares in one lower class, say the fourth class. There is nothing wrong to introduce a fourth class in a poor country like India, by merely partitioning the big third class present compartments into two divisions, naming one as third and a bigger division as fourth class, at the same time tightening up the scope of free travel, on all lines, main as well as branch.—Yours, etc.

B. H. DAROOWALLA.

Jer Mahal, Kalbadevi road.

LOCATION OF SITE OF MAHISHMATI

Minister Munshi On Kartavirya's Capital

BOMBAY, Thursday.

That Mahishmati, the capital of Kartavirya, who was the first Indian Emperor was situated near about the present town of Broach in Gujarat was the opinion expressed by the Hon. K. M. Munshi, in the course of the third of the series of the Thakkur Vassanji Madhavji Lectures delivered to the University Convocation Hall this evening. The lecturer said that the description of Mahishmati as contained in the Puranas led a student of history to this conclusion.

"The characteristics of Mahishmati" said Mr. Munshi "are preserved by the Puranas. All the authorities agree that it stood on the banks of Narmada; that the tidal waves of the sea came right up to it and that it was a base of naval power.

SITE OF MAHISHMATI

"This statement helps us," Mr. Munshi said, "to locate Mahishmati almost certainly near the site of the present city of Broach, which according to Hieun Thsang, stood very near the sea in his time."

On the basis of Puranic evidence Mr. Munshi then drew the limit of Arjuna's Empire of the present parts of Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar and parts of Central Provinces, and described Mahishmati of later traditions and of King Nila.

This brought Mr. Munshi to the conquest of Gujarat and Konkan by Parasurama. He gave a graphic description of this conquest and of the Bhrigu-Haihaya conflict, setting out the historical materials embedded in the Puranic legends.

The Hon. Mr. Munshi will continue the story of early Aryans in Gujarat in his fourth and fifth lectures on the 3rd and 4th instant respectively.

Trouble In Chittagong Village

CHITTAGONG, Feb. 2.

Two Hindus suffering from severe wounds have been brought from Rajapur and admitted to the General Hospital this afternoon.

It is stated that the men were injured along with others yesterday afternoon when several shops at Daroga Hat, Rajapur, were looted and their owners assaulted by a Muslim mob. The cause of the disturbance is not known. Rajapur is within Mirsarai thana, about 34 miles from Chittagong town.—A. P.

Indian Losses In Rangoon

RANGOON, Feb. 2.

"Enquiries have been made into the report that Indian shops were damaged at Kanbalu and the report has been found to be false," says a communique. It adds that there was however some stoning of Indian shops at Kinu and property worth Rs. 42 taken away from one shop while the owner was away. Unsuccessful attempts were also made to burn two houses. Police arrangements have been made to prevent a repetition of this trouble.—A.P.

Mr. Ghose To Retire

BOMBAY, Thursday.

After nearly 30 years in the service of the Company, Mr Beerendra Prasad Ghose, Editor and Manager of the Calcutta branch of Reuters and Associated Press, is proceeding on a long leave preparatory to retirement.

During his career, Mr. Ghose has served in many branches of the company in India and Burma.—A.P.

A Rangoon message says:—Salt produced or manufactured in and imported from British India will be liable to a countervailing import duty of Rs. 7 per 100 viss.

Tribunal For Purge Of Congress

Ranga Disciplinary Action Against Those Found Guilty

COCONADA, Feb. 1.

In reply to Gandhiji's lead to the Tripuri Congress in regard to internal discipline of the Congress, Prof. N. G. Ranga states, in the course of a press statement, that "It is only fair that Mahatma Gandhi should make the Rightists also agree to the appointment of an impartial Tribunal, consisting of eminent public men of judicial temperament to tour through India and conduct detailed enquiries into all the malfor improprieties committed by all parties at the time of elections for the Haripura and Tripuri delegates and also for the District Congress Committees. I am as much pained as Mahatmaji at all the unspeakably rotten things done or countenanced by many Congressmen, many of whom have held high positions in the Congress and some of whom have also claimed to be Gandhites.

"I am quite prepared," he continues, "to accept on behalf of the Kisan Sabhaites the challenge of Mahatmaji and I want that all those found guilty of having perpetrated, improper and untruthful hampering of elections shall be disqualified from standing for any positions for 3 or 5 years to come."

Coming to the question of Kisan marches, he says that he is shocked at the hostility of Mahatma Gandhi to the exercise of peasants of their very legitimate, elementary and fundamental right to march to District Collectors to represent their grievances. He hopes that Mahatmaji will not be copying Sir Sikander Hyat Khan who approved of the Amritsar ban on Kisan marches but had to withdraw it later. He concludes that the Kisan Sabhas will never give up their rights to organise Kisan marches, but organise in a peaceful and disciplined manner.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD BY-ELECTION

Bombay Government Gazette (Extraordinary) announces that there will be a by-election, At Ahmedabad, a vacancy having occurred in the Bombay Legislative Assembly owing to the death of Mr. B. P. Thakor. Nominations will be accepted on February 14, when scrutiny also will be held. Voting will take place on March 3 and counting of votes on March 7.

Lucknow Muslims Want Fire Arms Licences

LUCKNOW, Feb. 1.

Resolutions urging the Muslims to arm themselves to safeguard their rights against the tyranny of the majority, and asking the U. P. Government to grant fire-arm licences to Muslims on a liberal scale, were adopted at the Lucknow District Muslim League Conference held under the presidency of Moulana Zaffar Ali Khan.—United Press.

RANGOON—The recent raid on a rest-house in the Shwe Dagon Pagoda by booted soldiers and police was strongly resented at a mass meeting at the Pagoda at which a large number of Buddhist monks were present.

(Continued from Col. 7).

the material happiness of mankind. That was the fundamental philosophy of Marxism and it was constrained to persecute religion. Its victims were not only Christianity but even Islam and several other faiths. Spiritual belief had been immolated at the altar of material realisation.

Marriage was so simplified that one could marry this hour and have the bond dissolved the next.

This was nothing short of legalised prostitution.

WORSE THAN ITALY.

The constitution of Stalin had been boosted by its admirers and heroes; but it proved quite the contrary. There was in truth hardly a semblance of communism left in Russia to-day. It was the most autocratic and totalitarian state. In that respect it was worse than Italy and Germany. Fascism in-excelsis was the bane of Soviet Russia.

Industrial and technical competition to beat the records of America and Europe was encouraged. Labour was treated as the slave of the Government.

Russian youth had abandoned even the fixed tenets of the moral code.

It could be said without exaggeration that the Russian people were disillusioned as far as the results of communism went. They wanted to go back to their old beliefs, to their families and to their religious faiths, but the State terrorised them into complaisance.

"Most Autocratic And Totalitarian State"

Fascism In Excelsis Is Bane Of Soviet Russia, Says Father Gabriel

Father Gabriel, a dignitary of the Russian Orthodox Church, and an exile who is now in India on a lecture tour delivered a speech on the "Youth of Russia" in the servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on Thursday evening.

Russia he said was the meeting place of the East and the West. There, the sophisticated modern West and the mystic ancient East grasped each other in mutual embrace.

The Russian youth could not escape the upheavals of modern times. In the earlier part of the 20th century the Russian youth made an organised effort to ameliorate the lot of the suffering masses of their country.

They joined Lenin's revolution, sacrificing all personal comforts, pleasures and even renounced God and Religion.

They were told that Russian Socialism did not aim at individual welfare but collective good of the entire people. Though the movement renounced God nevertheless it was inspired by the teachings of the Gospel.

COMPLETE CRASH.

Communism brought about a complete crash. It decreed that the old world should disappear. It totally exterminated the privileged class and annihilated every cherished tradition. Everything had to be sacrificed to the victory of the proletariat.

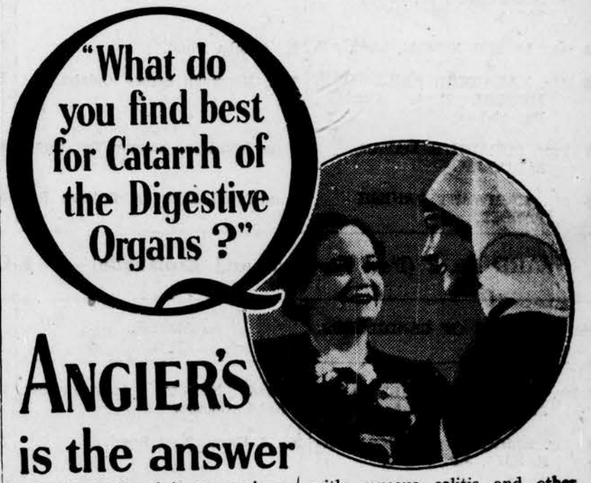
It was held that though most paradoxical the Russian Revolution was a universal proletariat movement, this object the speaker observed had yet to be achieved

COMMUNISM V. RELIGION.

In the purely material way communism could not admit of any Religion.

To its adherents the supreme virtue of life was

(Continued in Col. 5).



ANGIER'S is the answer

Angier's Emulsion exercises soothing, lubricating, anti-fermentative effects throughout the entire digestive tract. That is why it is so valuable in affections of the stomach and intestines.

It soothes and cleanses the mucous membrane, allays irritation, fermentation, catarrh, ulceration. It restores tone to all the digestive functions, and it promotes normal healthy action of the bowels. Moreover, the addition of the hypophosphites makes Angier's a valuable nerve tonic, hence its efficacy in the nervous troubles associated with mucous colitis and other intestinal disorders.

Angier's Emulsion is invaluable in the treatment of gastric and intestinal catarrh or ulceration, chronic indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, chronic constipation, and generally in all catarrhal, fermentative, ulcerative or tubercular affections of the stomach and intestines. Angier's is the most palatable of all emulsions, and agrees perfectly with delicate, sensitive stomachs.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

You have only one set of teeth—guard them from the menace of acid-forming food particles that ordinary brushing fails to remove! Protect them with Tek, the brush with the patented Short Head, specially designed by dentists to reach every nook and corner of the mouth. Stout Tek bristles clean out crannies a bigger brush would miss completely. Get Tek to-day. It's tooth insurance.

Let your dentist explain Tek's advantages—how the Short Head permits beneficial "up and down" brushing—how Tek bristles outlast all others.

Beware of brushes claiming a "small head". This is not the same as the Tek Short Head. Tek is the only genuine short-headed brush in the world.

Tek

(or TEK JUNIOR FOR CHILDREN)

Sterilized, in sealed container — 6 colours

Also:—Johnson's Baby Powder, Baby Soap and Baby Cream. Johnson's Prickly Heat Soap and Powder, Zo Adhesive Plaster, Band-Aid, Modess Sanitary Towels, Ortho-Gynol and Johnson's Belladonna Plasters

Guaranteed Products of Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain) Limited, Slough

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888 AS AMENDED UPTO DATE.

The Elections for all the 19 wards being contested I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions.

WARD NO. 1 (Upper Colaba, Middle Colaba, Lower Colaba, Fort Southern). 6 COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. DEVJI GOPALJI	51, Colaba Road.	Merchant.
2	Mr. DONALD DUNCAN CARCARY.	4, Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill.	Joint Manager of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ltd.
3	Mr. HORMASJI RUSTAMJI PARDIVALA.	16, Mayo Road.	Bar-at-Law.
4	Mr. KHURSHED FRAMJI NARIMAN, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.	25-27A Love Grove Road.	Lawyer.
5	Mr. MEYER NISSIM, M.A., J.P.	85, Colaba Road.	Merchant.
6	Mr. RAFIUDDIN FARIDUDDIN MUNSHI, B. A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.	9-11, Hormasji Street, Colaba.	Bar-at-Law.
7	Prof. SORABJI R. DAVAR, M.L.C., J.P.	Ruby Mansion, Napean Sea Road.	Barrister-at-Law and Educationist
8	Mr. YESHWANT GANESH PANDIT.	Amarchand Building, Ballard Rd.	Merchant.

WARD No. 2 (Fort Northern and Esplanade)— 6 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. ABDUL KARIM ALI MAHOMED GATARWALA.	Ahmed Mansion, Arthurbunder Road, Colaba.	Landlord.
2	Mr. BEHRAM NOWROJI KARANJIA, J.P., M.L.C.	No. 8, Carmichael Road.	Merchant and Landlord.
3	Dr. DADIBA NOWROJI SAHER, representing R. N. Gamadia Charity Trust.	Saher's Bungalow, Warden Road.	Medical Practitioner.
4	Sir JEHANGIR BAMANJI BAMAN-BEHRAM, Kt.	157, Warden Road.	Merchant.
5	Mrs. LILAVATI KANAIYALAL MUNSHI, M.L.A.	Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.	Social Worker.
6	Mr. MATHURADAS TRIKAMJI, B.A.	74-76, Walkeshwar Road.	Congress Worker.
7	Mr. SUNDARDAS MURARJI.	54, Hughes Road.	Merchant.
8	Dr. UDYAVAR BHADYA NARAYANRAO.	99A-101A, Girgaon Road.	Medical Practitioner.

WARD No. 3 (Mandvi and Chakla)— 5 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. ALIMAHOMED ABOOBAKER BEGMAHOMED, representing Begmahomed Baug.	Noor Mansion, Chowpatty.	Landlord and Merchant.
2	Mr. DEVJI RATTANSEY.	39-49, Baroda Street.	Merchant.
3	Mr. HUSEN ABUBAKAR BEGMAHOMED, M.L.A.,	Noor Mansion, Chowpatty Seaface.	Landlord and Merchant.
4	Mr. INAYATALI HASANALI STATIONVALA.	412-420, Dongri Street.	Advocate.
5	Mr. NARBHERAM NARSHIDAS (Firm) by NARBHERAM NARSHIDAS.	123, Musjid Bunder Road.	Seeds Broker.
6	Dr. PUNSI HIRJI MEISHERI, F.C.P.S., L.M. & S. J.P.	118-120, New Chinch Bunder Road	Medical Practitioner.
7	Mr. SALEBHAI KARIMJI BARODAVALA, J.P.	28, Altamount Road.	Landlord.
8	Mr. SALEBHAI ABDUL KADAR.	55-55B, Abdul Rehman Street.	Landlord.

WARD No. 4 (Umarkhadi and Dongri)— 5 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Dr. DHIRAJLAL TRIBHUVAN ANKLESARIA.	196, Dongri Street.	Medical Practitioner.
2	Mr. GULAM HUSEN ALIBHAI SINGLE.	172-180, Sandhurst Road.	Merchant.
3	Dr. GULAM RASUL AHMEDMIA SHEIKH, B. Sc., M.B.B.S.	57-61, Kambekar Street.	Medical Practitioner and Social Worker.
4	Mr. HUSENBHAI ABDULLABHAI LALJI, M.L.A.	Flowermead, Warden Road.	Merchant and Landlord.
5	Mr. IBRAHIM JAFAR.	24D, Nowroji Hill Road, No. 1.	Landlord and Merchant.
6	Dr. JAMSHEDJI NASARVANJI CHOKSI, M.B.B.S.	27, Chinch Bunder Road.	Physician.
7	Mr. MAHOMEDBHOY I. M. ROWJI, J.P.	16, Narayan Dabholkar Road.	Landlord and Banker.
8	Mr. MARUTI RAGHOJI BORADE.	102, New Chinch Bunder Road.	Social Worker.

WARD No. 5 (Khara Talao and Kumbharwada) 5 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. ABDUL LATIF CURTAY, J.P.,	85-93, Ismail Curtay Road.	Social Worker.
2	Mr. BHOLANATH PURSHOTTAM WADKE, J.P.	9, "Twastashram" Bhandari Street.	Chartered Architect.
3	Mr. FATEHKHAN AHMEDKHAN MUNSHI.	12-14, Islampura Street.	Journalist.
4	Mr. GORDHANDAS GOKULDAS MORARJI, J.P.	Rajjab Mahal, Churchgate Reclamation.	Merchant.
5	Mr. ISUFALI GULAM HUSEN SURTI.	109, Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road.	Merchant.
6	Mr. MAHOMED UMAR ABDUL RASUL, J.P.	150, Nagdevi Street.	Landlord and Merchant.
7	Mr. MOHAMEDALLY ALLABUX, M.L.A.	52, 56 Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road.	Merchant.
8	Mr. MOHANLAL AMBALAL PARIKH.	Dadyseth Agiary Street.	Merchant and Shroff.
9	Mr. RAMRAO PANDURANG KABADI.	Rele Chambers, Raghavji Road, Gowalia Tank.	Merchant.
10	Mr. YUSUFALI J. MEHERALI, B.A., LL.B.	14A, Forjett Street Cross Lane.	Social Worker.

WARD No. 6 (Bhuleshwar and Market)—7 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. ABDUL HUSEN ESSAJI ARSIWALA, representing Messrs. Karimbhai Ibrahim & Co.	Lukmai Building, Pakmodia Street.	Merchant.
2	Mr. GANPATISHANKAR NARANJI DESAI	429, 431 Kalbadevi Road.	Incometax Accountant.
3	Mr. HAJI FATEHMAHOMED MANIAR	9, Duncan Road.	Landlord.
4	Dr. JETHALAL VANAMALIDAS VORA, L.M.& S.	Agarwala Samaj Building No. 2, Vincent Road, Matunga.	Medical Practitioner.
5	Mr. MANEKLAL NATHALAL VAKHARIA.	98, Princess Street.	Merchant.
6	Mr. MANILAL JAIMALBHAI SETH.	437-443, Kalbadevi Road.	Cotton Broker
7	Mr. MANUBHAI CHANDRAVIDYANAND PANDYA, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc.	Coronation Building, Vithalbhai Patel Road.	Solicitor.
8	Mr. MOTICHAND GIRDHARLAL KAPADIA.	Malbar View, Chaupati Seaface.	Solicitor and Notary Public.
9	Mr. RATILAL TRIBHUWANDAS THAKKAR.	135, Vithalbhai Patel Road,	Cotton and Bullion Merchant and Commission Agent.
10	Mr. UMADATTA SURAJMAL NEMANI of Shivnarayan Nemani (firm).	210, 212, Kalbadevi Road.	Cotton Merchant.

WARD No. 7 (Dhobi Talao and Fanaswadi) 7 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. GUNVANTLAL VRAJDAS KAPADIA, B.A.,LL.B.	319-325, Sandhurst Road.	Solicitor.
2	Mr. JETHAMAL NARANDAS.	31, Hughes Road.	Merchant.
3	Capt. JOSEPH ALBAN D'SOUZA B.A., L.M.& S., I.M.S., J.P.	183A, Dr. Viegas Street.	Professor, Grant Medical College.
4	Dr. KHURSHED J. J. CURSETJI, B.A., M.B.B.S., B.Hy., M.R.C.S. (Eng), L.R.C.P. (Lond).	268A, Princess Street.	Medical Practitioner.
5	Mr. MANIKRAM NANABHAI TALPADE, B. A., LL.B.	362, Girgaum Road.	Legal Practitioner.
6	Mr. MOHANLAL MAGANLAL DESAI, B. A., LL. B.	27-29, Parekh Street.	Advocate, High Court.
7	Dr. MOTIRAM BALKRISHNA WELKAR, L. M. & S.	372, Girgaum Road.	Physician.
8	Mr. RAJARAM BALKRISHNA RAUT.	91A, Fanaswadi, Koli's Wadi.	Landlord.

WARD No. 8 (Khetwadi and Tardeo)—7 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Dr. BHALCHANDRA HARI RAJADHYAKSHA. M.B.B.S.	Shivlal Motilal Building, Lamington Road.	Medical Practitioner.
2	Mr. DATTATRAYA SAKHARAM BABREKAR B.A.,LL.B.	6-10 Tribhuvan Road.	Advocate (A.S.).
3	Mr. DAYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL.	7, New Queen's Road.	Agency Superintendent, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
4	Mr. ERACHSHA RUSTAMJI HIRJIBEHEDIN.	5-7, Alexandra Road.	Editor and Proprietor, Kaisar-e-Hind
5	Mr. GANGARAM JAISINGRAO MANE.	402 C, Grant Road.	Advocate, High Court.
6	Mr. HAJI ALIMAHOMED JALALUDDIN.	263-279 Sandhurst Road.	Merchant and Landlord.
7	Dr. HOMI FRAMJI PAVRI, M.C.P.S.,M.B.B.S.	13-17, New Breach Candy Road.	Medical Practitioner.
8	Mr. MAHOMED IBRAHIM MAHOMED ISMAIL.	24-28, Imamwada Road.	Manager, 'Hilal Daily' and Public Worker.
9	Mr. MINOCHEHER RUSTAMJI MASANI, B.A. (BOMBAY). LL.B. (LONDON).	58-60 A-60, Hughes Road.	Barrister-at-Law.
10	Mr. MIRZA AKHTAR HASAN, B.A.LL.B.,M.L.A.	365-377, Bapty Road.	Advocate High Court.
11	Mr. NANUBHAI VASANJI DESAI, B.A.,G.D.A. (HON.) R.A.	167 E Khetwadi Main Road.	Registered Accountant and Auditor.
12	Mr. RAMCHANDRA SAKHARAM VAGH.	34-42, Bellasis Road Low Level North.	Contractor.

(Continued on page 11)

LENINGRAD'S FORBIDDEN ZONE

No Entry Within Fifty Miles

MOSCOW, (By Mail)

A forbidden zone has been established in a radious of about fifty miles round Leningrad and towards the frontier. It includes the cities of Kronstadt and Schliesselburg.

Outsiders are forbidden to enter the zone without special police permits.

The sale of tickets on suburban trains is permitted only on presentation of special passes.

Foreign vessels may sail in the Soviet territorial waters in accordance with treaty and special internal rules. Wilful violation of the decree will be punishable by one to three years' imprisonment. —Reuter.

MOROCCANS REVIVE FORGOTTEN CRAFT

Pottery Methods Of Ancient Days

RABAT (French Morocco).

A method of making pottery that has been forgotten by Moroccan craftsmen for many centuries has now been successfully revived by the Native Art service of the French Protectorate.

An exhibition of bowls and vases made in the ancient manner is being held at Meknes.

The method is known as "cuerda seca" and flourished in the days when the Sultan of Morocco rules over a large area of Spain.

Apart from the technical difference of preparation ancient, Moroccan potters used themes now fallen into disuse—scrips and stylised animal figures, such as the gazelle, the lion or the peacock as well as the flower and geometrical patterns popular today.

Fragments of 11th century pottery found at Sale, on the Atlantic Coast, in 1931 gave the first impulse to the movement which has now restored the ancient art.

Geramic experts of the Native Art Service studied the secrets of the fragments and were able to instruct a small group of Moorish potters at Mekens in the art of "cuerda seca." It has taken two years to produce satisfactory results.—Reuter.

TWO CANDIDATES FOR DALAI LAMA "REINCARNATION"

SHANGHAI (By Mail).

The search for the "Reincarnation of the late Dalai Lama, which has been proceeding uninterruptedly since the Lama's death on December 17, 1933, to find a successor for the spiritual leadership, has now been narrowed down to two candidates, according to Chinese reports.

The two candidates are described as "bright looking boys." One of them comes from Tibet and the other from Mongolia.

It is reported that if the Tibetan Lamas do not satisfy themselves shortly as to which one of these boys fulfils the necessary qualifications to determine exactly which one is the "Reincarnation," it may be decided to draw lots to determine the successful candidate.—Reuter.

INDIAN MEDICAL UNIT IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, (By Mail).

The Indian Medical Unit is Leaving for Sian in about a week's time 'en route' for Yenan, the Capital of the Chinese Communist District in North Shensi, where the Unit will make its headquarters, Mr. Yen Fu-Ching, Director of the National Health Administration, told Reuter.

The Unit is awaiting the arrival of its leader, Dr. Atal, who has been receiving medical treatment in Hongkong.

For the past one month, the members of the Unit have been working in the Red Cross Hospital in Chungking.—Reuter.

Men Sweep Up £1,000 Cash In Streets And Not A Penny Lost

SANTIAGO, (By Mail)..

Sweepers of the municipal refuse collection department here were brought into action when £1,000 in small change dropped in the main street from a lorry bound for the Central Bank.

The boxes of small currency notes and coins collapsed as the lorry skidded on to the pavement in negotiating a corner. Hundreds of avid eyes watched the paper money wafted in the breeze and the coins rolling in the street.

A barricade of brooms was formed and the men set to work to recover the money. After an hour the task was finished and the bank later declared that not a penny had been lost.—Reuter.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION– *(Continued from page 10)*

WARD No 9 (Girgaum and Chowpatty)—6 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. JAMNADAS MADHAVJI MEHTA, M.A.,LL.B.,M.L.A.	40, Ridge Road.	Barrister-at-Law
2	Mr. KRISHNARAO HARISCHANDRA GOREGAONKAR, B.A.,LL.B., J. P.	9-11, Dammer Lane.	Solicitor and Notary Public
3	MADHAVRAO VISHNU GODBOLE	101-103, Mugbhat Street.	Building Contractor.
4	Mr. NAGINDAS TRIBHUVANDAS MASTER, B.A.LL.B., M.L.A	28, Babulnath Road.	Solicitor.
5	Mr. PARASHURAM DATARAM SHAMDASANI.	33, New Queen's Road.	Banker.
6	Mr. SADASHIV KANOJI PATIL, M.L.A.	381-383. Sandhurst Road.	Journalist and Public Worker.
7	Mr. VASANT SHRIKRISHNA VELINKAR, B.A. Bar-at-Law.	425, Lamington Road, South.	Barrister-at-Law.

WARD No. 10 (Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi)— 6 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. ARDESHIR PESTANJI SABAVALA, B.A., Bar-at-Law	27, Ridge Road.	Barrister-at-Law.
2	The Hon. RAJA BAHADUR GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL, J.P.	15, Narayan Dabholkar Road.	Banker, Landlord and Millowner.
3	Mr. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS B.A.	Shahbaug, Pedder Road.	Merchant.
4	Dr. Mrs. MALINIBAI BHALCHANDRA SUKHTANKAR, M.B.B.S. J.P.	6, Walkeshwar Cross Lane.	Medical Practitioner.
5	Mr. MANGESHRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR, J.P.	26, Babulnath Road.	Landed Proprietor.
6	Mr. NAUSHIR CURSETJI BHARUCHA, M.A., LL.B.	463, Kalbadevi Road.	Advocate, High Court.
7	Dr. RASIKLAL RAMKRISHNA THAKKAR.	Patil Terraces, Tulsi Pipe Road.	Medical Practitioner.
8	Mr. SHIVAJI DAMODAR DONGRE.	4, Dinbai Street.	Landlord and Public Worker.
9	Mr. VASANTRAM JAMIETRAM VAKIL	19, Vachhagandhi Road.	Advocate, High Court.

WARD No. 11 (Mazgaon and Tarwadi)— 6 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. KESHAV LAKSHMAN BORKAR	141-161, Ghorupdeo Road.	Social Worker.
2	Mr. MAHOMED MUSA KILLEDAR, M.L.A.	7-27, Killedar Street, Byculla.	Merchant and Landlord
3	Dr. MAFALDO UBALDO MASCARENHAS, L.M & S., J.P.	16, Matharpakhadi Oart.	Medical Practitioner.
4	Mr. MAHOMEDALI ISMAIL SHIVJI.	3, Dontad Cross Lane.	Merchant.
5	Mr. PARSHARAM KRISHNARAO SAVANT.	8, Burrows Lane.	Advocate High Court.
6	Mr. PUNJABHAI THAKERSI.	43-51, Nagpada Road, New.	Merchant.
7	Mr. SHIVDAS CHAMPSI THAKKAR.	487, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.	Landlord.
8	Mr. SITARAM CHINTAMAN JOSHI, M.A.LL.B., M.L.C.	206-208, Girgaum Road.	Advocate (O. S.)

WARD No. 12 (1st Nagpada, 2nd Nagpada and Kamathipura)— 6 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. ELLAPPA LINGU BIJJA.	92-96, Kamathipura, 5th Street.	Assistant Mechanical Engineer.
2	Mr. FATEH MAHOMED HAJI RAMZAN.	108-114, Shekh Budan Comudin Street.	Managing Clerk to Messrs. Mehta Lalji & Co., Solicitors.
3	Mr. HAJI HASHAM IBRAHIM MUNDYA.	Mahomed Jaffer's House, Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim.	Merchant.
4	Mr. MAHOMED ALI S. MANYAR.	117, Kazi Street.	Merchant.
5	Mr. NAJIMUDIN MAHOMEDALI KAZI.	135-141, Babula Tank Road.	Landlord.
6	Dr. PURSHOTTAMRAI G. SOLANKI, L.M. & S., M.L.C., J.P.	31C, Lamington Road, Tardeo.	Medical Practitioner.
7	Mr. RAMCHANDRARAO ARJUNRAO GOLE.	25-33, 3rd Peerkhan Lane.	Pensioner.
8	Mr REVJI DAGDUJI DOLAS.	25C, Jairajbhai Street, Tardeo.	Social Worker.
9	Mr. SAYAJI LAKSHMAN SILAM, B.A., LL.B.	116-120, Manaji Rajuji Road.	Contractor.
10.	VISHWANATH RAJANNA TULLA, B.Ag.	13, Kamathipura, 6th Street.	Public Worker.

WARD No. 13 (Byculla)—7 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. ALI BAHADUR BAHADUR KHAN, M.L.A.	1, Club Back Road.	Journalist and Merchant.
2	Mr. DAVID SHAW.	299-305, Bellasis Road.	Social Worker.
3	Mr. DOSTMAHOMED GULAMHUSEN KHAIRAZ, J. P.	9, Chaupati Sea Face.	Merchant.
4	Mr. GANPAT MAHADEO JADHAV.	2nd Suparibaug Road, Parel.	Social Worker.
5	Dr. JOSEPH ALTINO COLLACO, L.M. & S., M.L.A., J. P.	73, Queen's Road.	Medical Practitioner.
6	Mrs. KHADIJA SHUFI TAYABJI.	107, Warden Road.	Landlady.
7	Mr. MAHOMED SHAHID NAZIMBUX.	21, Ripon Road, Cross Lane.	Social Worker.
8	Mr. MAHOMED SIDIK BAKSHI.	33-35, Stable Street.	Social Worker.
9	Mr. MAHOMED UMAR RAJAB.	17, Mahomedan Street, Byculla.	Social Worker.
10	Mr. PATIL NARAYAN KAJLE.	963, Bhandarkar Road.	Landlord.
11	Mr. RAJARAM KASHINATH ACHREKAR.	678-680, DeLisle Road.	Merchant and Public Worker.
12	Mr. VINAYAKRAO ATMARAM KARAPURKAR, F.C.I. (Eng).	17-19, Powwala Street.	Landlord.
13	Mr. VITHALDAS DAMODAR GOVINDJI.	128-140, Princess Street.	Merchant.

WARD No. 14 (Parel)— 5 Councillors to be elected.

NO.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. BHAGWANTRAO GANGADHAR PARELKAR.	40 I, Parel Village.	Social Worker.
2	Mr. COOVERJI JETHABHAI SHAH.	69B, Parel Chawl Road.	Landlord and Social Worker.
3	Dr. DATTARAM GOPAL TENDULKAR, M.B.B.S. L.C.P. & S.	158, Jerbai Wadia Road.	Medical Practitioner.
4	DR. I. FONSECA.	8B, Victoria Road, 3rd Cross Lane.	Medical Practitioner.
5	Mr. RAMCHANDRA KASHINATH SHIRODKAR.	26-28A, Elphinstone Road, Parel.	Professor St. Xavier's College.
6	Mr. SHANTARAM SAVLARAM MIRAJKAR.	163, Dadar Main Road.	Social Worker.
7	Mr. SITARAM BHAWRAW KENY, J.P.	93, Bhoiwada Road, Parel.	Social Worker.
8	Dr. SORAB PHIROZESHAH MEHTA, B.A., L.M. & S., J.P.	275, Parel Chawl Road.	Medical Practitioner.
9	"Mr. VASUDEO BALKRISHNA KORGAOKAR.	3B, Parel Chawl Road.	Merchant and Private. Medical Practitioner.

WARD No. 15 (Sewri and Naigaum)—5 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. DATTARAM MARUTI SAVANT.	170C, Dadar Main Road, Dadar.	Social Worker.
2	Mr. GIRDHAR BHIVAJI NARE.	26-28A, Elphinstone Road.	Social Worker.
3	Mr. KESHAV GANESH TAMBE, L.C.E.	17, Vincent Square, Dadar.	Consulting Architect and Civil Engineer.
4	Mr. KESHAVRAO NILKANTH JOGLEKAR.	22, Gokhale Society Lane.	Social Worker.
5	Mr. MAHOMED UMAR IBRAHIM PATEL.	9, Dadar Road.	Advocate, High Court.
6	Mrs. MANIBEN KARA.	14-16, Mahalaxmi Temple Compound.	Social Worker.
7	Mr. MORESHWAR VASUDEV DONDE, B.A.	149A, Gokhale Society Lane.	Educationist.
8	Mr. SAKHARAM BABAJI MAHADESHWAR.	142A, Dadar Road.	Social Worker.
9	Mr. VITHAL BALKRISHNA GANDHI.	12, Khetwadi 7th Lane.	Merchant.

WARD No. 16 (Matunga and Sion) 4 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN.	20-22, Elphinstone Circle.	Journalist.
2	Mr. B. N. MAHESHWARI	584BA, Jam-e-Jamshed Road.	Journalist.
3	Mr. GAJANAN TRIMBAK PATANKAR.	1182, Bhau Daji Road.	Municipal Pensioner.
4	Mr. JAVANTISHWAR VENKITA RAMA IYER.	1, Vincent Road, Matunga	Service in Messrs. Dikshit Manekjal and Co., Solicitors.
5	Mr. K. A. SUBRAMANIAN	1159, Telang Road.	Proprietor, Saxon Press.
6	Mr. MANCHERJI EDALJI JOSHI, L.C.E., M.I.E., J.P.	9, Mancherji Joshi Road.	Civil Engineer.
7	Dr. MINOCHER SHIAVAXSHA BATLIWALA.	352, Vincent Road.	Medical Practitioner.
6	Br. RAMCHANDRA KASHINATH TATNIS.	372, Girgaum Road.	Journalist.
9	Mr. SAKHARAM GOVINDJI KENI.	4C, Parsi Colony Road, Dadar.	Landlord.

(Continued on page 12)

BALLADS TO AID OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Municipal Election Meetings At Tardeo And Mahim

The Secretaries of the Publicity Sub-Committee of the Congress Municipal Election Committee, have issued the following:—

With only four days left for the polling in the elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Congress propaganda has gathered a great momentum. Public meetings, cycle processions and delivering of lectures from a moving truck (with loud-speakers) are the order of the day.

Two election meetings were held on Wednesday: one at Tardeo late in the evening and the other at Mahim at night. A special feature of the Tardeo meeting, which was presided over by Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, a Congress candidate from the Walkeshwar-Mahalaxmi constituency, was the singing of ballads by Mr. Gopal Krishna Cholkar, who has specially come down to Bombay from Akola to help the Congress in its election campaign by means of his political ballads.

POWER TO VOTE

At the Mahim meeting the speakers, who included Mr. D.N. Wandrekar, M.L.A.; Dr. T.R. Naravne, a Congress candidate from "G" Ward and Messrs. Tajiuddin and R.S. Deshpande, explained to the audience, which included Christians and Muslims, the importance of vote.

They should vote only for those who belonged to a party which was likely to have a majority in the Corporation, and not to any others. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Shetty, a prominent resident of Mahim.

KOLHAPUR CONGRESSMEN RELEASED

(From our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR, Feb 2.

By the Kolhapur Prime Minister's order Messrs Havire and Gaikwad were unconditionally released from the Kolhapur Central jail at 2-30 this afternoon.

These two congress workers of Kolhapur were the only two political prisoners who were left behind. Since Mr. Bagal's release hundreds of meetings throughout the State demanded their immediate release Kolhapur citizens led by Mr. Bagal warmly welcomed Havire and Gaikwad with garlands outside the jail and Mr. Shenolikar took them round the city in a car flying the tri-colour.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS FROM PUNJAB

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

The result of the election of the members of the A. I. C.C from the Punjab was announced today.

Prominent among the 36, who have been elected are Dr. Satyapal, Lala Sham Lal M.L.A (Central) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Mian Iftikhar Uddin Sardar Mangal Singh M.L.A., (Central) Lala Duni Chand M.L.A., Sardar Singh Caveeshar, Krishan Gopal Dutta, Nawabzada Mahmud Ali, Pandit Neki Ram, Sardar Sohansingh Josh, Master Kabul Singh, Sardar Gopal Singh Mr. Virendra and Lala Kedarnath Sehoghal.—A.P.

RESERVED SEATS FOR MUSLIMS IN CONGRESS

Azad On Working Committee's Resolution

MORADABAD, Feb. 2.

In reply to a letter from a leading Muslim Congressman of Chandausi regarding the insecurity of Muslim representation on Congress organisations, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has informed the writer that the Congress Working Committee at its last meeting has decided to reserve seats for Muslims in Congress organisations. He hopes that in future no such occasion for complaint would arise.—A. P.

Alam's Telegram To Bose

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

Dr. Mohammad Alam has sent the following telegram to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on his re-election to the presidentship of the Indian National Congress:

"Sincerest congratulations on election as First Man in country. Your victory is victory of courage, principle and youth. Offer my full co-operation to your regime."—United Press.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION– (Continued from page 11)

WARD No. 17 (Dadar and Mahim) —4 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. CHIMANLAL MANCHUBHAI.	183, Cadell Road, Mahim.	Landlord.
2	Mr. F. X. D'SOUZA.	27-29, Hummum Street.	Solicitor.
3	Dr. MORESHWAR CHINTAMAN JAVLE, J. P.	71B, Tulsi Pipe Road.	Medical Practitioner.
4	Mr. RAJARAM KESHAV VAIDYA.	1.000B, Gokhale Road, North.	Advocate and Social Worker.
5	Mr. SULEMAN MIA AHMED DARVESH	123-127 Kambekar Street.	Merchant.
6	Dr. TRIMBAK RAMCHANDRA NARAVNE.	292BB, Tardeo Road.	Medical Practitioner.
7	Mr. VISHWASRAO MAHADEO NAGVEKAR.	354D, Lady Jamshedji Road.	Merchant

WARD No. 18 (Parbhadevi and Worli)—5 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. ABDUL KHALIK IBRAHIM FITWALA.	18, Proposed Foras Road.	Landed Proprietor.
2	Mr. DATTATRAYA VITHAL PRADHAN.	794, Govind Bhuvan, Hindu Colony Road No. 2.	Journalist and Social Worker.
3	Mr. ISHWARBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL, L.A.A., D. Com.	117-121, Lady Harding Road.	Auditor.
4	Mr. KASHI PRASAD SINGH.	84, Cathedral Street.	Bookseller and Publisher.
5	"NAGESH MAHADEO KALE, B.A., LL.B. S.T.C.D., J.P.	221-222D, DeLisle Road.	Principal, Maharashtra High School
6	Dr. NARSINGRAO TRIMBAKRAO SARAF KULKARNI.	284, Ganesh Peth Lane.	Medical Practitioner.
7	Mr. RAGHUNATH SHIVRAM NIMBKAR.	25-27, Love Grove Road.	Social Worker.
8	Mr. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA.	42, Queen's Road.	Merchant and Landlord.
9	Mr. VASUDEO BALU WORLIKER.	164, Worli Koliwada.	Fish Merchant.

WARD No. 19 (Chinchpokli and Love Grove)— 4 Councillors to be elected.

No.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Dr. ANANTRAO GOPAL DALVI.	158, Hindu Colony, Dadar.	Medical Practitioner.
2	Mr. ASHOK RANJITRAM MEHTA.	93D, Dadyshet Road.	Editor, Congress Socialist Weekly.
3	Mr. BALKRISHNA JANUJI DEVRUKHKAR.	81E, Hospital Avenue.	Social Worker.
4	Mr. DINSHA KAVASJI DARUVALA	7, Jam-e-Jamshed Road.	Merchant and Landlord.
5	Mr. KHIMJI MADAN BHUJPORIA of Khimji Madan & Co.	1081D, Fergusson Road.	Social Worker.
6	Mr. MADHUKAR RAGHUNATH KALEWAR.	91C, Babulnath Road.	Landlord.
7	Mr. NARAYAN SADOBA KAJROLKAR.	181-189, Suparibag Road.	Merchant.
8	Mr. RAMDEVSINGH RAGHUVIRSINGH THAKUR.	303A-318, Fergusson Road.	Grain Merchant.

The Poll will be taken on TUESDAY, the 7th February, 1939, from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the places mentioned below:——

Ward No.	NAME OF WARD.	PLACE FOR TAKING POLL.
1	UPPER COLABA, MIDDLE COLABA, FORT SOUTHERN.	South side of the Cooperage Maidan.
2	FORT NORTHERN AND ESPLANADE.	Esplanade Maidan, Waudby Road.
3	MANDVI AND CHAKLA.	Open Plot of land, Nowroji Hill Road No. 6.
4	UMARKHADI AND DONGRI.	Open plot of land New Chinch Bunder Road opposite the Police Station.
5	KHARA TALAO AND KUMBHARWADA.	North Brook Gardens, Grant Road.
6	BHULESHWAR AND MARKET.	Esplanade Maidan, Cruickshank Road, Opposite St. Xavier's College.
7	DHOBI TALAO AND FANASWADI.	Esplanade Maidan, Esplanade Road, near Chunilal Hut.
8	KHETWADI AND TARDEO	Gilder Tank Play-ground, Lamington Road.
9	GIRGAUM AND CHAUPATI.	Gowalia Tank Maidan.
10	WALKESHWAR AND MAHALAXMI.	Gowalia Tank Maidan.
11	MAZGAON AND TARWADI.	Open space in the Victoria Gardens.
12	1ST NAGPADA, 2ND NAGPADA AND KAMATHIPURA.	Mastan Tank Play-ground, Dimtimkar Road.
13	BYCULLA	Y.M.C.A.'s Play-ground at Wylie Road.
14	PAREL	Open plot of land, Hospital Avenue, opposite. G.I.P. Railway Play-ground, Parel.
15	SEWRI AND NAIGAUM	Municipal Play-ground, near Dadar Police Court.
16	MATUNGA AND SION	Open plot near the Municipal Pumping Station, Lakhamsi Napu Road.
17	DADAR AND MAHIM.	Shivaji Park, Lady Jamshedji Road.
18	PARBHADEVI AND WORLI.	Plot of land of Century Mill at Cadell Road.
19	CHINCHPOKLI AND LOVE GROVE.	Open plot in the compound of Jamshed Mills, Fergusson Road.

A voter will be supplied on personal application with a voting paper showing the names of the candidates in English, Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu and their Symbols on production of an 'official' slip issued by the Municipal Slip Clerk

In the case of a company other than a Joint Stock Company or Firm entered in the Ward Roll as a voter, the voting paper will be issued to the member of such company or Firm whose name already appears in the Roll or to the member whose name has been communicated before 5 p.m., (B. T.), on Tuesday the 31st January 1939 under Section 28 (e) of the Municipal Act as having been authorised to vote at the Ward Election on behalf of such Company or Firm, or where no such name has been communicated, any person who produces to the Polling Superintendent a properly executed power of attorney from such Company or Firm

The Polling Superintendent will give such assistance as may be required to any voter who by reason of illiteracy, physical or other disability is unable to vote in the manner prescribed.

The voters, the candidates and their agents authorised by the Municipal Commissioner in this behalf will only be allowed to enter the Polling Booth upto the place where a voter receives his voting paper but no candidate or polling agent, except when exercising his own right of voting will be allowed access to the Voting Compartment or the passages leading to it. After a voter has received his voting paper, no candidate or his agent will be allowed to communicate with him in any manner whatsoever.

The attention of candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171-B, 171-C, 171-D, 171-E and 171-F of the Indian Penal Code (Act No. XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Election Offences and Enquiries Act XXXIX of 1920 and also to Section 196 and Schedule II of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 as amended by the Bombay Criminal Procedure (Election Offences) Amendment Act. 1935 (Act XXIX of 1935) which render any person committing the offence of personation at Elections liable to arrest by the Police without warrant.

Municipal Offices, Bombay,
2nd February. 1939.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

NEW U. S. ANTI-JAPAN COMMITTEE FORMED

"Non-Participation In Aggression"

NEW YORK (By Mail)

A committee of influential Americans, headed by Mr. H. L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of State, has been formed with the object of preventing the sale of scrap iron, oil, steel and lorries to Japan.

These commodities are described by the committee as "sinews of war all more necessary to Japan than manufactured munitions."

Congress will be asked to pass legislation during the present session "prohibiting the extension of economic aid for war purposes to a country which is in process of violating a solemn treaty of peace to which the United States is a party."

Mr. Roger Green, former United States Consul General at Hankow, is the Chairman of the organisation, which had been named "the committee for non-participation in Japanese Aggression."

Mr. William Dodd, Ex-Ambassador to Germany Miss Helen Keller, the Authoress and Mr. Frank Gannett, Newspaper publisher are members.—Reuter.

FRENCH EDITOR INDICTED

Press Attack On Greek Prime Minister

PARIS, (By Mail).

M. Georges Savakis, Editor of "Independence" has been indicted by the examining magistrate under the decree for the suppression of press attacks on the head of foreign governments.

This follows publication in the newspaper of an article about General Metaxas, Prime Minister of Greece, against which the Greek Legation in Paris lodged a judicial complaint.—Reuter.

"FREE ZONES" PLAN AT PORTS

Helping Foreign Trade In Bulgaria

SOFIA, (By Mail).

Delegations from the two towns, Rustchuk on the Danube, and Varna on the Black Sea, have called on the Prime Minister, the speaker of the National Assembly and other Ministers asking that both ports be established as free zones to facilitate the transit of foreign trade through Bulgaria

It is claimed that if such free zones were provided, both ports would be revived and the unemployment problem of both towns would be solved. It would also mean increased revenue for the state.

Both zones would be made use of by Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Hungary and Roumania.

Rushtchuk and Varna are connected with first class rail communications and during the summer season there is much tourist traffic from Central Europe.—Reuter.

HITLER AS GODFATHER

To First Child Of New Sudetenland

BERLIN, (By Mail).

Her Hitler has agreed to be godfather to the first boy born in the Sudetenland after its union with Germany.

The child is Horst Adolf Leiker, of Jaegerndorf.

His parents have been informed of the Fuehrer's willingness to be his godfather. They were also presented with a gift of money.—Reuter.

B. P. WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Programme Of Annual Meeting And Conference To Be Held From Feb. 8 To Feb. 11

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council has laid down the following programme for its 20th annual meeting and 4th annual conference, to be held from 8th February to 11th February at the Town Hall Madhav Baug and the University Hall, Bombay, as stated below:

Wednesday, (8th Feb.) from 4-30 to 5-30 p.m.—

AT TOWN HALL.

Welcome address by the President, Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, opening of the Conference and the Exhibitions by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi. Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, will address the Conference.

Vote of thanks by Mrs. J. B. Doctor, and Mrs. Sumud Shah.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council "At Home" at 5-45 p.m.

Thursday, (9th Feb.)

1st Sessions—Morning 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

AT TOWN HALL

Roll Call, minutes, adoption of Minutes of the Annual General and of the Special General Meetings.

Annual Report by Mrs. Sumud Shah, adoption of the Annual Report.

Report of Finance Sub-Committee and the Audited Statement of Accounts by Miss P. M. Kanga, adoption of the report and the statement of accounts and vote of thanks to the Hon. Auditors.

Reports of the Poona and the Ahmedabad Branches, and their Audited Balance Sheets, adoption of the Reports and Balance Sheets.

Report of the Broach Stree Mandal, adoption of the Report.

Report of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee by Mrs. Sulochana Modi,

Resolution No. 1.—Speakers:—Sir S. S. Patkar, Mrs. D. N. Sirur and Mrs. Sulochana Modi.

DISCUSSION.

Report of the Peace Sub-Committee by Mrs. Gans, adoption of the Report.

Report of the Haj Sub-Committee by Mrs. S. D. Nensey, adoption of the Report.

Report of the Home Industries Depot & Audited Statement of Accounts, by Mrs Seal.

Resolution No. II.—Speakers:—Mrs. Dongerkery and Mrs. Kusumben Munshi.

Election of the Vice-President Thursday, (9th Feb.)

2nd Sessions: Afternoon 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

AT MADHAV BAUG.

Report of the Labour Sub-Committee by Mrs. E. G. Currimbhoy, adoption of the Report.

Talk on Labour, by Mr. J. C. Kumerappa.

Talk on Mill Creches, by Dr. Miss Ribeiro.

Talk on Literacy, by Miss Rajas Dongre.

Report of the Beggar Problem Sub-Committee by Miss P. A. Chinoy, adoption of the Report.

Talk on Beggar Problem, by Miss Kapilla Khandwalla.

"At Home"; the present and past Presidents and Vice-Presidents at 5-30 p.m.

Variety Entertainment, by affiliated Societies at 6-00 p.m.

Lady Lumley has consented to be present.

Friday, (10th Feb.)

3rd Sessions—Morning 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

AT TOWN HALL.

To declare the result of the election of the Vice-President.

Report of the "At Homes" Sub-Committee by Mrs. Padmabai Madgavkar, adoption of the Report.

Report of the Mentally Deficient Children Sub-Committee by Dr. Kohli, adoption of the Report.

Talks by the Representatives of the Affiliated Societies re: their activities.

Election of the Management Committee.

Report of the Rescue Home Sub-Committee by Dr. Noronha, adoption of the Report.

Talk on the work of "Rescue Home," by Dr. Nowrange, Dr. Noronha.

Friday, (10th Feb.)

4th Sessions: Afternoon 3-30 to 6 p.m.

AT TOWN HALL.

Talks by Affiliated Societies re: their activities (continued).

Report of the Health Sub-Committee by Dr. Hazel Machado, adoption of the Report.

Talk on Health value of Yoga by Shri Yogendra, Founder Yoga Institute and Yoga Demonstration by Mrs. Sita Devi.

Talk on Minor Ailments of Children, by Dr. G. Coelho.

Saturday, (11th Feb.)

Final Sessions: Morning 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

AT UNIVERSITY HALL

To declare the results of the election of the Management Committee.

Talk on Cancer, by Dr. Kohli.

Suggestions for the furtherance of the Council's Work

Vote of thanks to the Retiring Office Bearers and Members of the Management Committee.

Concluding remarks.

Luncheon.—A Vegetarian (Indian Style) lunch has been arranged at the Town Hall, on February 11th, at 1 p.m. immediately after the final session of the Conference. As a large number attend this function, seats must be reserved and all tickets for lunch must be purchased (Rs. 2 each) before the evening of February 10th from Mrs. Madgavkar at Town Hall. No tickets will be available after that date.

Refreshment Room.—Refreshments provided by the Home Industries Exhibition Committee will be on sale in the Green Room during Conference and Exhibition hours.

RESOLUTION NO. I.

This Conference is of opinion that:—

Resolution:—(a) "the time has come when the revision of Hindu Law relating to disabilities and iniquities suffered by Hindu women under the present Hindu Law with special reference to marriage, divorce, guardianship and inheritance by framing proper comprehensive legislation should be undertaken by the Legislative Authorities. This Conference therefore requests the Central and Provincial Governments to appoint representative Committees with adequate number of women members to examine the whole question and recommend effective legislation.

(b) the resolution should be forwarded to the Bombay Government and the National Council of Women in India.

This Conference further supports the Memorandum sent to the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, by the B.P.W.C."

Speakers:—Sir S. S. Patkar, Mrs D. N. Sirur, and Mrs Sulochana Modi

RESOLUTION NO. //.

Resolution: This Conference urges upon the Government of India and the Provincial Governments the necessity of encouraging Swadeshi Industries and in particular Cottage Industries and Handicrafts which help to provide employment for women.

Speakers:—Mrs. Dongerkery and Mrs. Kusumben Munshi.

RANGOON.—U Ohn Maung, Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Minister, Sir Paw Tun, died of heart-failure at Rangoon General Hospital. He was the Chief Whip of the Coalition Government and a prominent memger of Speaker U. Chit Hlaing's Party. During the Separation of Anti-Separation agitation he was a staunch supporter of anti-separation view.

Aids To Tuning

How To Find Daventry Quickly

Prepared by the B. B. C. Engineering Division for the use of the Oversea Press, this article explains how those listeners to Daventry who use commercial all-wave receivers may obtain the best results from their sets.

The instruction book supplied with most commercial receiving sets usually gives full details of the various controls and their use, and the only difficulty the listener is likely to experience is that of selecting the station he wishes to listen to from the large number that operate in any one of the short-wave broadcasting bands.

The dial of the receiver will usually be marked with the various bands, such as the 17 megacycles per second (16 metres), 15 Mc/s (19 metres), and so on. If we take the 15 Mc/s (19 metre) band as an example, we find that Daventry uses four channels in it: GSF, 15.14 Mc/s.; GSO, 15.18 Mc/s.; GSI, 15.26 Mc/s.; and GSP, 15.31 Mc/s. Which of these should the listener choose and how is he to identify the channel he wishes to wishes to receive? As directional aerials are now used for all frequencies at Daventry, the listener should first refer to the schedule of operation of the Empire station (publish on page 3 of this Bulletin every week), in order to find which of the frequencies is directive over his area in any particular transmission.

THE ADJACENT STATION METHOD.

Although it is possible to make an accurate calibration chart for each frequency band, not all listeners wish to go to so much trouble. Popular among skilled listeners is another method, which may be called the neighbouring or adjacent station method. It depends for its success on three factors. The first is that, although more and more short-wave stations are broadcasting in several languages, a clue to the identity of any station can often be obtained from the language employed. Secondly, the American short-wave stations give their call signs and frequencies every fifteen minutes, which provides further information. The third factor is that several broadcasting authorities make use of a distinctive interval signal, as, for instance, the use of Bow Bells by Daventry.

For example, if a listener in India wishes to listen to GSF and has not calibrated his receiver, he would consult the list of stations and find that the frequency of GSF is 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82 metres) and that the adjacent station on one side is YDC, Bandoeng, and the major station on the other side is DJL, Zeesen. So he would tune his receiver to the lower frequency (higher wavelength) end of the 15 Mc/s. band marked on his receiver, and by rocking the main tuning condenser a few degrees either way, should hear one or other of these three stations.

Should it be YDC, which would be identified by the type of music or announcements, then GSF would be the next station lower in frequency (higher in wavelength). If, however, the station heard was DJL, then GSF would be found some little distance away towards the higher frequency end of the band.

GERMAN-JAPANESE CULTURAL ACCORD

Exchange Of Books To Take Place

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

The first tangible result of the German-Japanese Cultural accord, concluded here very recently as a companion pact to the trilateral anti-Comintern accord is an arrangement whereby Germany and Japan will exchange books to the value of 8,800, or 6,000 marks. The agreement will become effective from this spring. No money will be involved in the transactions. The barter deal was negotiated in Berlin by Professor Kotaro Araki, of Tokyo Imperial University, Japanese exchange professor to Germany. The pact will be advantageous to Japan, as recent exchange restrictions have resulted in vastly diminishing literacy imports from Germany, which formerly amounted to approximately 700,000 a year. As a result, Second-hand German Scientific works have been in great demand in Japan at high prices. Japanese books exports to Germany meanwhile have been practically nil. The new pact therefore assures the penetration of Japanese culture to the Reich, at the same time representing an economic and literary gain for Japan.—United Press.

Insecurity Of Investment In Govt. Securities

Suggestions For Amended Legislation

(By CHHELSHANKAR D. VYAS)

II

From a careful study of the foregoing extracts and quotations, I make bold to offer the following observations in the interest of justice:—

(1) That Sections 10, 12, 13, 16 and 21 were not applicable in the case of the Bank of India Ltd., as no question as to its title to the G. P. Note was raised at the time of renewal.

(2) That the Promissory Note in question renewed in favour of the Bank of India, Ltd. was issued under Section 14.

(3) That section 12 which refers to the renewal of a promissory note subject to the provision of S. 13 which governs only cases of disputes as to the title of a promissory note, could not be applicable to the Bank as there was no question of dispute at all when the Promissory Note purchased by the Bank from one Mr. Acharya was presented at the P. D. O. for renewal.

(4) That the Pro-note was renewed at the request of the Bank by the P. D. O. Officers in the usual normal course without raising any question as regards the Indemnity.

(5) That Sec. 21 cannot be applicable as regards Indemnity as it governs duplicates issued for lost securities renewed, converted consolidated or sub-divided securities under sections 10—12—13 or 15.

(6) That there is no provision in the Security Act for demanding an indemnity whenever a Promissory Note is renewed in the ordinary usual normal course when there is no dispute as regards the title of a note when it was presented for renewal.

(7) That there is no provision in the Act as regards the implied indemnity as opined by the Privy Council which will be clearly seen from the facts mentioned herein.

(8) That through some oversight the Bank's Counsels failed to submit to the judicial authorities the Rules and Procedure laid down in the securities Manual and the explanations, assurances and undertakings mentioned in the Guide Book.

(9) That if these facts were placed before the Judicial authorities, I believe, the decision of the Privy Council would not have been against the defendant Bank.

(10) That it was the duty of the Government in terms of the Common Law-Principles to acquaint the Judicial authorities of the above facts in order that none of the parties may have to suffer unduly. The Government counsels ought to have disclosed the facts which are in all probabilities likely to influence the decision of their Lordships.

(11) That it is a fact that none of the parties brought in as evidence the Rules and procedure which regulated the circulation of Government Securities.

(12) That paras 4-A 35, 40, 57, 58, 59 (7), 62 (b) of the "Securities Manual" and paras 35 and 41 of the Guide Book hereinbefore mentioned clearly go to prove that the rules and procedure laid down therein negative the Treasury Officers' submission of an implied indemnity.

(13) That para 58 clearly lays down that the responsibility for renewal rests on the treasury officers as when the Note was presented for renewal they were required to raise any question as regards the validity of claim of endorsements but by acceptance of the request of the presenter the Treasury Officers waived their right of indemnity and thus accepted the validity of endorsements and lawful ownership of the presenter, and that the Note presented by the India Bank was renewed without raising any legal objection whatsoever.

(14) That under Section 16 (2) of the Securities Act, the Bank could not be called upon to bear the liability or responsibility arising from the renewal of a Note wherein it was at a later date found that one of the previous endorsements was a forged one.

(15) That para 35 of the Manual makes it obligatory on the part of the Treasury Officers to scrutinise the endorsements carefully in order to satisfy themselves, that the person by whom or on whose behalf payment of interest is claimed is the lawful owner. The defendant Bank had already received interest several times before its title to the note was challenged as late as in April 1935 when for the first time the Controller Of Currency Bombay called on the Bank and demanded payment of the decreed amount in favour of Gangabai This demand was unwarranted and unjustified.

(16) That the attitude of the Treasury Officers throughout has been such as would demand a departmental enquiry inasmuch as it can be seen that they have tried to interpret the law in favour of the Government whenever it suited them to do so, which is quite in contravention of what is stated in the Manual, reading as under:—

"The rules and procedure laid down in the manual are designed for the protection of the interest both of Government and the holders of securities. Treasury Officers' duties do not however end with the due and formal observance of them. They should remember that it is they, and the staffs working under them, who deal direct with the public and that the popularity of Government Securities, particularly among investors outside the larger cities, is in a large measure dependent upon the expedition with which the business of those investors is put through, the absence of unnecessary formality, and generally, the consideration with which they are treated whenever they have an occasion to visit a treasury to draw interest, or to make enquiries or to do any other business in connection with their "Securities".

(17) That Section 12 clearly says that a person claiming to be entitled to a Promissory Note may on applying to the prescribed officer and on satisfying him of the justice of his claim and delivering the Promissory Note receipted in the prescribed manner and paying the prescribed fee, if any, obtain from such officer a renewal Promissory Note payable to him. The fact is that when the Pro-Note was presented for renewal by the defendant Bank, the responsibility of ascertaining the Bank's title to the Note rested on the Treasury Officers and once the Note was renewed without any objection as to the Bank's title, the Bank was discharged from any liability as to prior endorsements in the old note.

(18) That the Bank receipted the Note in Form VII reading as under:—

"Received in lieu hereof a renewal Note payable to the Bank of India, Ltd., with interest payable at Bombay.

Signature of the Holder Duly authorised representative of the Bank of India, Ltd.

This clearly shows that the receipt form was not meant for that type of renewal wherein indemnity can be demanded.

(19) That no where in the Securities Act, there is the slightest reference or provision of implied indemnity and if this were really the view point, it would have been surely mentioned in clear terms both in the Securities Manual and the Guide Book, but it is not so.

(20) That one of the terms of the indemnity-bond as set out in form XI stipulates as one of the principle conditions that the party executing it is required to give two Sureties to indemnify against the risk or liabilities arising from the renewal of a Note. The Bank was not called upon to execute the Indemnity Bond, and if at a later date, a dispute arises as to the Bank's title to the Note, how is it possible for the Bank to give two Sureties as required under the terms of the Indemnity Bond? Hence there can be no question of asking the Bank to execute an indemnity Bond.

(21) That there is no provision in the Act making it obligatory on a party in whose favour a Note is renewed to return the Note in case its lawful ownership is not recognised on account of invalidity in one of the previous endorsement in the old Note.

(22) That the Treasury Officers were fully aware of the general impression prevalent amongst the Investors that once a Note was renewed they were fully secured as set out in Section 16 (2) of the Act. The Treasury Officers never endeavoured to clarify the interpretation of the law according to their new light.

(23) That under para 35 of the Manual, in all doubtful cases or in cases which do not appear to be fully covered by these instructions, Treasury Officers should refuse to pay interest and should refer the case to the Public Debt Office which they have failed to do in the present case.

(24) That under para 40 of the Manual it is obviously desirable that Government officers should not take the responsibility of accepting a Note or of recognising its ownership unless they are satisfied that the title of the presenter is clear and indisputable.

(25) That Section 21 (2) empowers the Treasury Officers to refuse to issue a duplicate or renewed Security or to convert consolidate or sub-divide a security or Securities unless such indemnity is given, and that the India Bank was not asked to give such an indemnity, and therefore the Government must be deemed to have waived their right of taking indemnity

(26) That if the Government would strictly stick to the decision of the Privy Council, it would mean that in case of every renewal etc., there exists the liability of the party to abide by the principle of implied indemnity under the Common Law-Rule, which has never been the intention of the Government and of the legislature, as could be clearly seen from the Manual and the Guide Book.

(27) That if the Treasury Officers actually interpreted the Act and meant that the India Bank was bound under the implied indemnity in terms of common law-rule, why did they not raise this question immediately after they first came to know sometime in 1932 that the Note renewed in favour of the Bank was one in which a prior endorsement was forged?

(29) That when Gangabai demanded of the Government Rs. 5,000 in respect of her claim, why did not the Treasury Officers ask the India Bank to return the renewed Note which they had no right to be in possession of any longer?

(30) That was it not the duty of the Treasury Officers to stop the interest on the said Note in possession of the India Bank?

(31) That was it not the duty of the Treasury Officer to accept the legitimate claim of Gangabai and grant her either a duplicate Note or to pay her its value without reference to the Bank?

(32) That was it not the duty of the Treasury Officers to make India Bank the second defendant in the Suit filed by Gangabai against the Secretary of State?

(33) That the Treasury Officers thought of holding India Bank responsible only when the High Court of Bombay decreed Rs. 5,016-4-9 in Gangabai's favour and against the Secretary of State.

(34) That 2 years after the Treasury Officers knew of the fraud and Acharya was sentenced, the Controller of Currency—visited the Bank of India in April 1935 and demanded from the Bank payment of the amount of the decree with costs.

(35) That right from the beginning the attitude of the Treasury Officers has been inconsistent and during the year 1933 and till April 1935 they never raised a question as to the liability of the Bank of India, Ltd.

(36) That the Secretary of State in the suit against the Bank of India and in the subsequent appeal wrongly prayed for a decree of Rs. 5,091-5-3 and in the alternative for the return of the Promissory Note.

(37) That the Treasury Officers in the ordinary course can only be expected to apply to the Court for the return of a Promissory Note which became invalid and not for the value of the note.

(39) That the Treasury Officers have followed a policy which in my humble opinion the law did not permit in the present case.

(40) That the Treasury Officers cannot allow any person to remain in possession of a Note which is not genuine and valid when according to them the said person is responsible for all the liabilities arising from the renewal of a Note. In the present case however as the Treasury Officers allowed the Bank to retain possession of the forged Note the liability for the loss that ensure to the Government must rest with the Treasury officers themselves i.e. to say with the Government.

(41) That the original Act XIII of 1886 did not contain the present Section 16 providing that renewal of a Note shall constitute a new contract between the Government and the renewer and that no such renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division shall affect the rights as against the Government of any other person to the Security or Securities so renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided, as laid down in Section 16 (2).

(42) That when the Government of India were financially embarrassed they raised loans to make the war contribution of £1000 millions to the Imperial treasury at a high rate of 5½ per cent tax-free securities and in order to attract the investors the Government modified the Act of 1886 assuring the investing public that they would be fully protected whenever their Notes were renewed and in districts, towns and small cities those who invested over Rs. 500 in Government Securities were presented with 'Certificate of Merit.'

(43) That the rules and the procedure laid down in the "Securities Manual" clearly support the above view point of the investors, who under this impression invested in Government Securities large sums aggregating to over Rs. 4750 millions.

(44) That by virtue of the Privy Council Judgment the Government would not be justified in altering their intention and virtually withdrawing their assurances and undertakings given in the Manual and the Guide Book.

(45) That the introductory part of statement of objects and reasons of the Government Securities Act Amendment Bill of 1919 runs as follows:—

"The existence of various defects and doubts in the present law regarding Government Securities Act; XIII of 1886 has for some time pointed to the necessity of overhauling and recasting that Act in order that the law governing such Securities and the procedure and regulations passed thereon may be better adopted to the requirements of modern conditions."

(46) That Section 16 is inserted in the Act of 1920 with the deliberate intention of making a clean title to renewal of a Note which can be observed from the letter No. 2880 dated 20th October, 1919 from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, to the various local Governments and Administrations and Authorities, circulating the Bill and inviting suggestions.

(47) That the Hon. Mr. W. M. Haily (now Lord Haily) in his speech on the Indian Securities Bill on 17th March 1920 had made the following observations in the Assembly:—

"I believe that the bill will, if accepted by this Council, prove of great value of rendering it easier to deal with our public Securities by clearing up outstanding difficulties about title and by creating generally conditions likely to encourage investment in our loans."

(48) That in the form 27 which the Treasury Officer is required to submit to the P.D.O., Calcutta, duly filled in with necessary particulars for renewal of a Note it is mentioned at the foot thereof as under:—

"Credited in cash account of ....," which means that the face value of a particular Note is credited to cash account of that very script. For instance in case of renewal of a Pro-Note for Rs. 5,000 of 3½ per cent the book entry would be "Credited Rs. 5,000 to 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes account." Similarly when the Note is renewed, the corresponding entry would be "Debited Rs. 5,000 to 3½ per cent Promissory Note Account." The principles or accountancy observed in the Treasuries also prove the general view point laid down in Section 16 (2) viz. that the renewal gives a clean title to the new holder of the Note.

(49) That the Government of India as debtors are expected to respect the rights of the investors as Creditors in terms of common law principles.

(50) That according to my humble opinion the Bank of India is legally entitled to sue the Secretary of State for loss or damage or both sustained by it on account of the misrepresentations on the part of the Treasury officers in contravention of the Rules and Procedure laid down in the Securities Manual and also on account of the wrong interpretation of the Securities Act.

(51) That in the light of facts, explanations and submissions hereintofore made, it is the duty of the India Government to take a serious view of the alarming situation created by the high-handed policy of the treasury departments.

(52) That the sacred rights of the investors in Government of India Securities are set at naught by the recent decision of the Privy Council and that the last word having been said, the position of the Banks, dealers, brokers, trusts, widows and other investors has become extremely shaky, unsafe and intolerable.

(53) That even the technicalities of law are not in favour of the Government of India if they are properly construed.

(54) Particularly the decision of the Privy Council encourages the Treasury Officers who have all along been responsible for the uncalled for and unsafe situation that is prevalent to-day throughout the length and breadth of the Country.

(55) That it seems in all probability that the Government intend to exercise the legal prerogative which they claim they have on the strength of the decision of the Privy Council as against the investing public.

(56) That the Government having the right to question the title to a Note for 60 years, the popularity which the gilt-edged Securities have so far enjoyed among all the classes of investors is likely to be seriously impaired.

(57) That it is a matter of great concern to the investors that the Government have not made any statement as regards their moral and legal obligations under the Act which was particularly enacted to offer a secured position to the investors whenever they renewed their Notes.

(58) That the investors in Government Securities on studying the Securities Act find that most of the rules and regulations which govern their investments are not required to have the sanction of the legislature and that it is highly desirable that all rules framed under Section 24 should have the seal of approval of the legislature which the principles of democracy demand.

(59) That the investing public have throughout the last 100 years placed implicit confidence in the Government and it is for the Government not to delay such modification of the Act as may protect the investments in giltedged Securities.

The investors in Government Securities find themselves placed between the horns of a dilemma by the last word of the Privy Council which disarms the investors of the protection which they were assured under the 1920 Securities Act. Their miseries and woes know no bounds and unless your Government fully realise the gravity of the situation and reassure them, I am afraid, the investors will be forced to divert their investments to some other commercial and industrial channels.

The Government are aware that the Banks grant advances amounting to crores of rupees to dealers and brokers in Government Securities at a nominal call-money-rate of interest and with a nominal margin. If the law is rigidly enforced in terms of the decision of the Privy Council, I am afraid the financing facilities will be withdrawn, as there is always a danger that Government might raise a question as regards the validity of ownership of the investors for a period of sixty years, even when a purchaser or vendor may not be existing in this mortal world.

The plight of middle class and small investors in securities will be awkward and embarrassing as whenever they want to sell off their Notes, there will always be a difficulty as regards the recognition of the rightful and legal ownership of their investments. Is it possible for dealers and brokers and banks to keep on record the names and addresses of such persons for 60 years coming from any part of the country? During these years there would be a series of changes to succession owing to the deaths of original holders of Notes.

The rigid enforcement of the decision of the Privy Council will upset the Insurance Companies which under the law are required to have their money invested in Government Securities The same will be the miserable lot of charitable trusts, widows and investors who command a larger percentage of investments in Government Securities. For these reasons it is highly desirable that the Government should abide by the interpretation of the law as intended by the legislature and as represented in the Securities Manual and the Guide Book.

In these circumstances it is vitally necessary to bring forth immediately an amending legislation to set at rest the insecure position of renewers in Government Securities and thus protected the rights of the investors. The existance of defects and doubtful points in the recent law regarding Government Securities since the decision of the Privy Council, necessitates overhauling and recasting the Act in order that the law governing such Securities and the procedure and the rules framed thereon may be simple better and exhaustive and such as may be adopted to the requirements of the present conditions.

SIR GHULAM BECOMES MINISTER AT LAST

KARACHI, Feb. 2.

The announcement is made of the expansion of the Sind Cabinet from three to six, the three new Ministers being Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Mr. Mir Bundeali Talpur, leader of the Mir Group and Mr. Dialmal Daulatram, Deputy leader of the Hindu Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly.

H. E. Sir Launcelot Graham, the Governor will fly to Karachi next week breaking his provincial tour, to administer the oath to the new Ministers.

Following the above arrangements, further appointments and nominations reported are the appointment of Khan Bahadur Gabole, Deputy Speaker of the Assembly as Parliamentary Secretary, with Mr. Jamshed Mehta (Congress) succeeding as the Deputy Speaker. He will be duly nominated for the post and elected. After the oath-taking ceremony the Government will fly back resume his interrupted tour of the province.

The Budget session of the Assembly commences on February. The Budget will be presented on February 18. It is understood that the budget is a deficit one.—United Press.

NEST-EGG FOR BR. DEFENCE

But Revaluation Of Bank Of England's Gold Stock May Not Spare Tax-payer

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The implications of the revaluation of the Bank of England's gold stock, are widely discussed in the City.

Stock Exchange circles responded by initiating a buying movement in all sections of the market on the theory that the odd 94 million sterling, thus liberated, will provide a welcome nest-egg when the Chancellor has next to decide how to finance yet heavier armament expenditure.

ADDITIONAL BURDEN

It is pointed out that even if the current year's ratio between taxes and loans for rearmament was maintained. The tax-payer would have to shoulder an additional burden of between 100 and 150 million sterling or if levied as Income-tax, an additional two to three shillings in the pound.

Since this is manifestly impracticable, markets are inclined to the belief that Sir John Simon intends to utilise the profit from a writing up of the gold reserve in preference to any increase of the tax-payers' burden. Gold mining was heavily bid up and there was active trading as the revaluation of gold was interpreted as a testimony to the Government's confidence in a long-term maintenance of the price of gold around the current level.

Giltedged securities profited by what is regarded as a desirable strengthening of Britain's monetary system.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

(Continued from Page 6).

1919, the Italian Government Delegates urged the necessity of examining the question of hours of work in agriculture. Agricultural labour was actually discussed for the first time at the Third Session of the Conference in 1921. At this Conference it was settled that it was quite within the competence of the I.L.O. to treat social problems in agriculture. Since then, it has adopted 7 Conventions and 8 Recommendations regarding agriculture.

Work of the Committees

A mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee composed of three members each of the International Institute of Agriculture (Rome) and of the Governing Body was set up and held its first session in Geneva in August 1923. In 1926, the membership was enlarged to comprise six members from each body. Much valuable work was done, and in 1933 the Governing Body of the I.L.O. studied the possibility of setting up even better machinery for dealing with agricultural questions. A Committee on Agricultural Work was constituted which held a series of meetings and gave advice on the agricultural aspects of current problems.

Meanwhile, the need was being felt for a permanent expert committee for the systematic and organic study of agricultural labour As legislation concerning agricultural labour lagged far behind that in favour of industrial workers, it became evident that more attention would have to be paid to the problems of agricultural labour.

India On Permanent Committee

It was in the year 1935 that the International Labour Conference passed a resolution for the creation of a Permanent Agricultural Committee for the discussion and consideration of social problems in agriculture. The step thus taken by the International Labour Conference was heartily welcomed by agriculture all over the world. The Permanent Agricultural Committee was actually set up in 1936 and held its First Session at Geneva from 7 to 15 February 1938. Forty-two members were present, who came from different countries of the world. Mr. Afzal Hussain, who was at that time the Principal of the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, attended as an agricultural expert from India.

The Committee discussed (1) general problems of agricultural labour and their relative importance; (2) protection of child labour in agriculture; (3) holidays with pay in agriculture and (4) hours of work in agriculture. The debates of the committee based on the preliminary reports on these subjects prepared by the International Labour Office, are embodied in a report called "Social Problems in Agriculture," published by the Office. This report is a very useful handbook on conditions of work in agriculture and deserves the careful study of our kisans, tyots and public men.

Civil Defence In Britain

Regional Political Governors To Be Appointed

LONDON, Feb. 2.

A comprehensive scheme for the organisation of civil defence, involving the provisional appointment of Regional Political Governors, has been announced by Sir John Anderson.

The plan which is practically complete will exist in a shadow form in peace-time ready to operate immediately when an emergency arises. A Regional Commissioner "a man of national understanding and capable of undertaking great responsibility" will be appointed in each of ten British regions and one each for Wales and Scotland. In the event of a region becoming cut off from the centre of Government the Commissioners will exercise full authority of Government. There will be an effective link between civil and military authorities, but the powers of the Commissioners will not extend to military matters.

DEVOLUTION OF A. R. P.

The scheme has also provided for the devolution in A. R. P. organisation by the creation of 38 regional officers to enable treatment of local problems on the spot and lessen the need for appealing to the Central Department.—Reuter.

EVERY HOME MUST HAVE AIR-RAID SHELTER!

Br. Experts' Committee's Recommendations

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Every home in a vulnerable area should have an air-raid shelter in advance of an emergency. This is one of the conclusions reached by the three experts appointed by Sir John Anderson to consider the problem.

Experts recommend that shelters should not be placed inside the houses and that there should be immediate legislation to ensure that no residential building be erected in future without the inclusion of a shelter.

The Committee express the opinion that shelters should provide protection against a blast of splinters of medium-size explosive bombs and the collapse of the superstructure. The Committee add that the urgency of the problem is so great that the utmost possible use should be made of the resources of every trade that can construct shelters. —Reuter.

DRAFT OF INDO-BR. TRADE PACT

Govt. Seeks Assembly Verdict

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI: Feb. 2.

From talks in informed circles, it appears that the proposed draft of Indo-British Trade Agreement, was 'inter alia" scrutinised at the Viceroy's Executive Council, last evening.

Although trade negotiations have reached closing stages, it is understood the draft will be placed before the Assembly during the third week of February, just after the Railway Budget demands have been voted upon.

Government of India will not initial the agreement until the Assembly's verdict has been expressed and known.

FEDERAL COURT JUDGESHIP

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: Feb. 2.

It is understood the announcement of the successor to Justice M. R. Jayakar on Federal Court will be made within a week's time.

It is reliably learnt that three names have been forwarded to London by the Viceroy and before the week runs out, His Majesty's decision will be known.

Two facts emerge out of Delhi recommendations: Firstly, the appointment will not go to the Indian Bar, but to the Bench and secondly, the successor will be from Madras.

The three names under correspondence are; Ex-Judge Venkata Subbarao, ex-Judge Madhava Nair, who has just retired and Justice Varadhachari.

Age appears to be the determining factor, as the limit for Federal Court judgeship is 65.

Sir N.N. Sircar, Law Member, who was offered Federal Court judgeship, has definitely declined.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Scarcity Of Free Cotton Supply

DECISION TO REVALUE GOLD STOCK OF BANK OF ENGLAND

BOMBAY: FEB. 2.

NEW YORK COTTON

Tde brighter sentiment was seen to-day in Cotton in consequence of the scarcity of free cotton supplies. The possibility of release of Loan Cotton is very remote. Outside developments also restricted the enterprise.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

After being firmer and fairly active on decision to revalue Bank of England gold, markets were generally quieter.

Kaffirs especially were prominent. Other sections remained mainly firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

New York, Feb. 2.

Previous closing	8.39
To-day's opening	8.39
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	8.39
Difference	nil

July quotations not received.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Previous closing	4.77
To-day's opening	4.79
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	4.80
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 153-8
July August	Rs. 155-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 2.

The New York cotton exhibited brighter sentiment to-day in consequence of the scarcity of free cotton supplies and remote possibility of release of loan cotton but outside developments somewhat restricted the enterprise.

The trading in March commenced at 8.39 i.e. unchanged from the previous close. Prices steadied on better Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying under the influence of which prices rose steadily with March touching 8.43 at which stage the demand slowed down a bit.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Feb. 2.

The local market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 2.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.37/8.36) 8.39/8.39
May (8.05/8.05) 8.09/8.08
July (7.77/7.77) 7.79/7.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

American March (4.72) 4.78
American May (4.70) 4.75
Egyptian March (6.85) 6.85
Egyptian May (6.82) 6.82

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Feb. 2.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop February March (£21 5/8 value) £21 5/8 buyers
Dunlop February (£26) £26
Lightning February (£24) £24

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/8 paid and values) 7 13/16 paid and values
Forward April June (7 15/16 paid and values) 7 7/8 paid and values.

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay February March (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 3/16 paid) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£216 buyers £216 1/4 sellers. Steady) £215 1/4 buyers £215 1/2 sellers. Barely steady.
Lead (£14 7/16 buyers £14 1/2 sellers. Easier) £14 1/4 buyers £14 5/16 sellers. Easier.
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/4 to £49 1/4) £48 to £49
Iron (102) 102

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb. 2.

Previous closing	4.67 13/16
To-day's opening	4.67 13/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.67 3/4

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 2.

Previous closing	4.67.87
To-day's opening	4.67.81
To-day's closing	4.67.84

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb. 2.

Previous closing	176.97
To-day's opening	176.96
To-day's closing	176.95

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 2.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.67.81 and then improved to 4.67.93 on good support with subsequent changes being small.

Franc opened at 176.96 and then declined slightly to 176.98 on lack of support, movements otherwise negligible.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.222) 13.222
New York on Bombay (34.98) 34.97
Berlin on Bombay (87) 87
London on Milan (88.95) 88.95
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-7 1/2) £7-8-7 1/2
Silver (19 15/16d.) 19 15/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Feb. 2.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Small speculative buying and selling. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 2.

Spot	(19 15/16d) 19 15/16d nil
Forward	(19 5/8d) 19 5/8d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 2.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-7 1/2) £7-8-7 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March quoting at 56 5/8d. Prices early displayed some activity following reports of sales of plate shipment to the United Kingdom but subsequently the demand slowed down.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb. 2.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.69 1/8. The market was devoid of any activity in the absence of any stimulating foreign cables with resultant dull operations.

WOOL SALES

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Improved demand with good general buying.
Greasy inferior to superior.
Lower (0-7 1/2) 0-7 1/2
Higher (1-4) 1-1 3/4
Scoured inferior to superior
Lower (0-9 1/2) 0-10
Higher (1-9) 1-6 1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

The Liverpool wheat market closed with March being quoted at 57d.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 2.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 97-1 nominal quotations.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb. 2.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £88 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, January 24, £88 3/4
Wednesday, January 25, £88 1/4
Thursday, January 26, £88 1/4
Friday, January 27, £88 1/4
Monday, January 30, £88
Tuesday, January 31, £88
Wednesday, Feb. 1, £88

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 2.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£95 3/4) £96
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£88) £88 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£113 3/4) £114
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105 1/4) £105 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£106 1/4) £107
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£99) £99 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£102 1/8) £102 3/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 1/8) £70 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£97 3/4) £98 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/2) £103 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 3/8) £107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 3/8) £97 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106 3/4) £107 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 2.

London Stock Exchange showed some activity but the business was restricted.

Giltedged securities attracted good support. Three and half per cent was quoted at £88 1/2 i.e. ten shillings higher than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-9) 15-9
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (56-0) 56-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Elec Music Industry (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (24-7 1/2) 25-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-9) 30-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (59-9) 59-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£18 1/4) £18 1/4
Dunlop Rubber 24-6) 24-6
Unilever Ordinary (33-3) 33-7 1/2
Ford Motors (16-1 1/2) 16-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£38 1/4) £40
British American Tobacco Ordinary (96-3) 96-3
Carreas 'A' (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (133-9) 133-9
P and O S N. Company Deferred (21-0) 21-0
Distillers (90-0) 90-6
Bredford Dyes (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2
British Celanese (3-6) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-6) 34-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-9) 25-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-4 1/2) 2-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-0) 22-0
Inter Nickels (dol 54-0) 54 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 44-4 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-3) 16-3
Donaro Tea (35-0) 35-0
Empire of India (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 1/4) £11 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 23-3
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 19-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-4 1/22) 26-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (41-3) 41-3
Burma Corporation (8-7 1/2) 9-0
Rio Tintos (£13) £13
East Rand Proprietors (54-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/2) £15 5/8
Associated Portland Cement (67-6) 67-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (85) 86-3
Sub Nigel (£11 1/2) £11 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 1/2) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20-0) 20-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (88-1 1/2) 89-4 1/2
Burma Oil (81-10 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9
Shell Transport (80-7 1/2) 82-6
Royal Dutch (£35 7/8) £35 7/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£25 1/4) £26 1/4
London Midland and Ordinary (£11 3/4) £12
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/4) £2 1/4
Southern Def (£11 1/8) £11 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£114 1/2) £115 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£70 1/2) £70 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Brighter Atmosphere

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

London, Feb. 2.

On the Stock Exchange the decision to revalue the Bank of England's gold stock caused a generally brighter atmosphere. Giltedged securities advanced. Indian stocks sympathetically improving. Kaffirs were active and higher, though late profit-taking tended to reduce final gains. Industrials were irregular and oils finished firmer after fluctuating narrowly.

Wall Street opened quietly steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 2.

General Motors (dol 46 1/8) dol 45 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 1/8) dol 29 3/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 58 3/8) dol 58 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 116 3/4) dol unquoted.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Feb. 2.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton March	14	2	3
Sind cotton May	14	4	6
Punjab March	12	8	6
Punjab May	12	10	3
Desi American March	17	9	9
Desi American May	17	10	6
Tone steady.			
Wheat March	23	4	9
Wheat July	24	15	3
Tone steady.			
Gram July	26	5	6
Toria Feb.	34	1	6
Toria March	35	1	6
Toria May	35	14	3
Cottonseed March	19	10	0
Cottonseed May	19	8	6

ASSEMBLY SESSION COMMENCES TO-DAY

Party Leaders' Conference Early Next Week

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent learns that a meeting of the party leaders in the Central Legislative Assembly will be convened at an early date to evolve a suitable time-table for important official business for the Budget session which commences to-morrow.

It appears that Government propose to bring in the draft of the Indo-British Trade Agreement before the Central Assembly at the earliest convenient date, inasmuch as they want to be guided in this regard solely by the Assembly. Informal conversations between the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition have been held, and Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar saw Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Congress Party leader, this morning. Following these talks a conference of leaders of all parties will be held early next week.

It is believed that the proposed draft of the Indo-British Trade Agreement will come up before the Assembly on February 24.—United Press.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT RAPAR

Meeting At Mandvi On Repressions In Cutch

(From A Correspondent).

CUTCH-MANDVI: Feb. 2.

The fourth batch of 13 Satyagrahis under Mr. Nanji Natha, arrived to-day from Bombay and was accorded rousing reception and taken in procession.

A crowded meeting held this evening and presided over by Mr. Khatauba Matani, congratulated Messrs. Gopalji Shinai and Savailal Dholakia, who are alleged to have been assaulted by Revenue officers at Rapar.

Mr. Shivjibhoy Madhadvala, specially deputed from Rapar, narrated the bitter experiences at Rapar. Not a single person attended meetings and none offered even water to workers. "We took out Prabhat Pheri and a Revenue servant instead of police made an assault with a lathi, injuring two. Mere 'goondaism' rules Rapar," observed the speaker.

Rapar is the most backward and illiterate province of Cutch. Many others including two Muslims spoke in the meeting.

Mr. Fidvi asked the students to join the movement. Mr. Ismail Ghanchi promised to proceed to Rapar with his batch. The president condemned the revenue servants' alleged behaviour and requested the Maharao to take proper steps. He further appealed to the Maharao to give full consideration to the people's demand and give responsible government.

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST OUTRAGE IN BARODA

A public meeting will be held to-day, at B.I.T. Chawls, Foras Road Maidan to condole the death of Kumar Jaising Surve, who met his death at the hands of some assassin at Baroda. A resolution will be passed at the meeting to send a representation to the Baroda Government to hold a public enquiry.

Mr. G. T. Mane, Advocate, High Court, will preside and Dr. Savarker, Mr. Mirde, Patil, Mr. Ragti, Mr. Jadhav and others will address the meeting.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS' TRANS-ATLANTIC SERVICE

WASHINGTON, Feb 2.

The Imperial Airways hope to be able to begin a scheduled seasonal service of an experimental nature between Southampton and New York from June 1 according to a British note published by the State Department. The route will be Southampton, Shannon, Botwood (New Foundland), Montreal and New York. Flying boats will probably leave one weekly in each direction, later increasing to twice weekly.

The United States officials state that they believe that American companies may be able to start service between March 15 and 31.—Reuter

EMIGRATION OF GERMAN JEWS

BERLIN, Feb. 2.

Mr. Rublee is leaving for London to-night. A Communique states that the talks proceeded on the basis of the suggestions for a programme of orderly emigration of Jews made by Dr. Schacht during his visit to London. The Communique adds that the conversations clarified the programme so that Mr. Rublee will be able to give details to the Inter-Governmental Committee when it meets in London on February 13.—Reuter.

GERMAN NAVAL PARITY PLANS

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Germany will progressively increase her submarine tonnage to parity with the British Commonwealth beginning with this year, according to a Foreign Office Communique. The Communique adds furthermore Germany will arm two 10,000 ton cruisers "K" and "L" now under construction in such manner as to change them from cruisers of subcategory 'B' to subcategory 'A' in so doing, Germany exercises a right to which she is entitled under treaty.—Reuter.

PALESTINE TALKS IN LONDON

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald this morning visited the Transjordan representative to the Palestine talks and afterwards saw the Palestine Arab Delegation.

In the afternoon he paid a courtesy call on Prince Seif Al Islam Aihussein and will visit in the evening the Egyptian, Iraq and Saudi Arabian Delegations.—Reuter.

Rearmament Advisory Panel

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Prime Minister in a statement in the House of Commons said that the Rearmament Advisory Panel of Businessmen had reported that Service Departments supported by Treasury were rapidly accomplishing a most difficult task of great complexity, with efficiency and foresight even to the extent, in some cases, of establishing practically new industries in the country. The Panel felt on the evidence submitted to them that most of the gaps in the defence equipment of the nation had been or were being filled as rapidly as possible.

REFUGEES FROM GERMANY

Since September 30 approximately 6,000 refugees from Germany had been admitted into the United Kingdom. But Sir Samuel Hoare was unable to say what proportion of them was Jewish.

A. R. P. PROGRESS

Further A. R. P. progress was revealed in answers to other questions. Rt. Hon. W. E. Elliott announced that plans had been made to provide about 200,000 beds in existing hospitals within 24 hours of an emergency. Another 100,000 could be found later by using ancillary parts of hospitals not at present used as wards.

Sir John Anderson, dealing with fire-fighting apparatus, stated that hitherto 3,500 appliances had been delivered since the September crisis.—Reuter.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 2.

Nawjawan Sabha held a meeting to congratulate Mr. Subhas Bose on his re-election. Radicals in Bhavnagar believe Gandhiji's statement at this juncture would put the radicals in a fix. Ten volunteers from Gayakwadi and Monpur have left for Rajkot.

The Brahmin who, it is alleged, suffered injustice, has given an ultimatum to the Railway Board of his decision to go on fast from the 5th instant till he receives justice.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb. 2.

B I S N s.s. Dunera of 6634 reg tons Capt F Caffyne arrived from Southampton via Port Said Suez and Aden with military officers and troops.

B I S N s.s. Gazana of 3191 reg tons Capt H S Graham arrived from Nagoya via Japan China Ports Singapore Penang Colombo and Alleppey with general cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalapadma of 2326 reg tons Capt J P Bhandara arrived from Bassein via Colombo Cochin and Calicut with rice and general cargo

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Victoria of 7145 reg tons Capt D Carini arrived from Shanghai via Hongkong Manila Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

M B Kaisha's s.s. Tamagawa Maru of 4801 reg tons Capt S Hara arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Rangoon Colombo and Cochin with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1956 reg tons Capt F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Porebunder and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Rawalpindi of 9459 reg tons Capt M G Draper arrived from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

J Finlay s.s. City of Leicester of 1994 reg tons Capt R S Cowan sailed for Veraval Karachi Bedi Bunder Navlakhi Marmagoa Calicut and Cochin with local and same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalakrishna of 3074 reg tons Capt J Williams sailed for Rangoon with same bottom cargo

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Hakodate Maru of 3226 reg tons Capt T Somiya sailed for Karachi via Cutch Kundla and Cutch Mandvi with local and same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 2-2-1939.

S S Rynun Maru (OSK) for Karachi Penang China Japan Ports
S S Carthage (MM) for Aden Port-Sudan Europe Ports and American Ports via London
S S Karanja (MM) for Porebunder Marmagoa Ports and African Coast Ports
S S Varela (MM) for Porebunder Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
S S Barala (MM) for Kathiawar Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
S S Baron Newlands (LD) for Port Said for orders.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb. 2.

2 Tannenfels 4833 Hamburg 5-2 L Edwards
3 Burdwan 2879 Japan 3-2 M M
5 Naringa 4118 Bhavnagar 3-2 M M
7 Circassia 6580 Karachi 4-2 Anchor Line
7 Circassia 6580 Karachi 4-2 Anchor Line
8 Eldonpark 3299 N F N F J Mackintosh
9 British Monarch 3532 Karachi 3-2 N Y Kaisha
11 C/Leicester 1994 Karachi 2-2 J Finlay
12 City of Birmingham 3408 Karachi 2-2 K Nixon

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Rynun Maru 4052 Karachi 3-2 OSK Kaisya
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 3-2 M M
6 Costcappell 348 N F N F Merchant I N
7 Hakodete Maru 3226 Karachi 2-2 N Y Kaisha
9 Gazana 3191 Karachi 4-2 M M
10/11 Steel Engineer 3450 Colombo 3-2 M M
12/13 Orna 4030 Calcutta 3-2 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Jalapadma 3226 Rangoon 2-2 Scindia S N
H Revati 250 Malabar Coast 3-2 Malabar Steamship.
K Alipore 3241 N F N F M M
L Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship
Q Jalaputra 3113 N F N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathnaves 9-2-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 9-2-39 P and O S N
Dalgoma 15-2-39 M M
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Christchurch 6-2-39 K Nixon
Elysia 11-2-39 Anchor Line
City of Mobile 11-2-39 F F Campbell
Hilda 9-2-39 L Triestino
FROM HAMBURG
Gaasterkerk 19-2-39 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 5-2-39 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Tenerifa 16-2-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Harrison 9-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 23-2-39 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino
Mauly 6-2-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Carthage 3-2-39 P and O S N
Ryuun Maru 29-1-39 O S Kaisha
Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 14-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tamagawa Maru 30-1-39 M B Kaisha
Tango Maru 28-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 13-2-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N
FROM BASRA
Barala 2-2-39 M M
Hoegh Silverlight 6-2-39 Volkart Bros
Varela 4-2-39 M M
Caffaro 9-2-39 L Triestino
FROM SYDNEY
Gomerin 11-2-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 4-2-39 M M
Tairea 18-2-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalrashmi 3-2-39 Scindia S N
Jaladuta 1-2-39 Scindia S N
FROM BASSEIN
Tanfield 4-2-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Bri Monarch 9-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 9-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Vita 2-2-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Queda 5-2-39 M M
Carthage 4-2-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N
Comorin 11-2-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Circassia 10-2-39 Anchor Line
City of Birmingham 4-2-39 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Tannenfels 10-2-39 L Edwards
Marlenfels 1-2-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Hayes 25-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 11-2-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverlight 9-2-39 Volkart Bros
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino
Ryuun Maru 11-2-39 O S Kaisha
Alipore 11-2-39 P and O S N
Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Bri Monarch 11-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Hakodate Maru 15-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
FOR SYDNEY
Strathallan 19-2-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Barala 8-2-39 M M
Varela 9-2-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 1-3-39 M M
Karanja 15-2-39 M M
FOR RANGOON
Jalaratna 28-1-39 Scindia S N
FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 3-2-39 M M
Mauly 4-2-39 L Triestino
FOR KARACHI
Vita 4-2-39 M M
Circassia 4-2-39 Anchor Line
Gazana 4-2-39 M M
Hakodate Maru 2-2-30 N Y Kaisha
Bri. Monarch 3-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Eherenfels 9-2-39 L Edwards

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S City of Leicester 31-1-39
S S Silverbeech 1-2-39
S S Indora (boats) 31-1-39
S S Kalarand 31-1-39
S S Hakodate Maru 1-2-39
S S Victoria Marie 1-2-39
S S Haideri 1-2-39
S S Jaladuta 1-2-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, Feb. 2.

S S City of Birmingham for Manchester: 125 bales raw cotton N Rajaram

For Liverpool: 341 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand.

S S Baron Newlands for Port Said for Orders: 19250 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus; 21240 bags linseed L Dreyfus; 33455 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Corthage for Dunkerk: 142 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 715 bales raw cotton B Mawji

For Marseilles: 124 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

For London: 28 bales cow hides tanned Ralli Bros; 551 bags metheeseed B Dwarkadas; 39 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 9 bales lamb skins D Abraham and Sons; 36 bdls blackchrromesides Jeena; 616 bags myrabollam P Mathradas; 1112 bags gr nut kernels G Gokalchand; 310 bags gr nut in shells G Gokalchand; 1537 bags gr nut kernels K M Nathoo; 156 bags kang grain K Devji Bros; 350 bags gospatone powder D Abraham; 11 cases brassware Thos Cook and Son.

S S Queda for Dunkerk: 86 bales raw cotton K Poonja; 110 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton.

For London: 210 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassaum; 52 ds castor oil A Hargovindas; 309 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor.

For Hull: 15 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam.

S S Rawalpindi for Manila: 135 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji; 30 bales cotton grey yarn T Chapsey.

For Hongkong: 40 bales cotton grey yarn J Jeevan; 200 bags gr nut seeds Pavri Sons; 95 bales cotton grey yarn Pavri Sons; 16 bags apricots Mangaldas, 20 bags gum A Abdulla.

S S Burdwan for Shanghai: 200 bales raw cotton N Nagshi.

S S Circassia for Liverpool: 7 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal; 100 cwt buffalo horns H A Mahomed; 4000 bags myrabollam K Tricamji; 2000 pockets myrabollam R S Tata; 54 bags kang grain B Balwant.

For Manchester/Liverpool: 100 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

For Manchester: 25 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal; 18 bales cotton waste clean M Narotamdas; 21 bales cotton fly clean M Narotamdas; 25 bales cotton twist waste M Narotamdas 63 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 25 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 50 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 100 bales cotton waste T Laxmidas.

For Glasgow: 400 bags gr nut in shell B Balwant.

IMPORTS

M S Circassia Agent Anchor Line from Glasgow: 83 cases cottons; 98 cases sewing cotton thread on reels; 125 bales old newspaper; 341 cases whisky; 1609 cases beer; 165 cases ale; 60 cases wine; 46 cases stout; 150 kegs paint; 330 cases pitch; 300 loose c i cisterns; 100 bags steel nails; 105 bdls fencing standards; 50 cases safety fuse; 435 single tyres; 239 pcs san e ware.

From Liverpool: 164 pcs san e ware; 88 cases choc and confectionary; 1151 pkgs tiles; 100 cases stout; 299 cases cottons; 179 cases machinery; 48 dms chloride of zinc; 265 dms lubg oil; 1109 bdls galvd con sheets; 384 loose pneum covers; 200 bdls steel sheet middies; 270 bales old news paper; 164 bdls iron conduct; 62 cases biscuits; 68 bags upholstry springs; 240 cartons accumulators; 50 pcs m s plates; 165 bdls bars and sections (brass); 144 pairs galvd pressed steel flanges 100 cingle bags flour.

Local Short Covering In New York Cotton

VIEWS OF SENATORS STILL CONFLICTING ON RELIEF PROBLEM

No Prospect Of Release Of Loan Cotton

Bombay Feb. 2.

Bombay Holiday contributed to the dullness on the New York cotton Exchange on Wednesday where disposition to await news from Washington was in evidence. Disappointment was felt on reports that Secretary Wallace has offered no concrete proposals to the Senate cotton Bloc.

COTTON PROBLEM

"Members of the cotton bloc are reported to be still divided on the Smith Bill with Senator Bankhead predicting no release of loan cotton for the remainder of the current cotton season. In the meanwhile Sec. Wallace is to-day planning a determined effort to sidetrack definitely the southern proposals to have the Federal Government guarantee parity income to all cotton growers who do not exceed their acreage allotments."

"WASHINGTON:—Sec. Wallace stated that the two-hour conference with cotton Senators to-day failed to produce a definite agreement with regard to the relief of the cotton problem and further meetings are contemplated. It is understood that the views of Senators are still conflicting. At the same time Senators failed to endorse any suggestions made by Wallace."

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady. Trade and foreign spot houses buying encountered scattered near month liquidation and Mill selling owing to the easiness of the Stock market but selling pressure was limited. There was a better enquiry for textiles and their local covering appeared. The market closed steady.

At the opening month was quoted 2 points up at 8.37 and declined to 8.34 which was the lowest level. Later on there was increased buying and prices advanced to 8.40 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 6 to 1 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 8.99c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 8.63c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with March quoted 4.75. The market was very quiet and trade calling met scattered liquidation and local realising on disappointing New York talk of possible loan release. There was local buying and short covering of nears on Bankhead's prediction of no release of loan cotton during the remainder of the season. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 5.07d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed at a rise of 2 points. Uppers improved one point. The Alexandria cotton market was very steady and with large buying Sakels advanced 41 to 37 points while Ashmouni futures closed at a rise of 20 to 24 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (2-59 p.m.)	8.40+05
New York March lowest (10-13 a.m.)	8.34—01
Liverpool March highest	4.77+04
Liverpool March lowest	4.72—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: March longs transferring to distants. Trade absorbing with mill and hedge selling supplying contracts.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheswari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Plans for releasing cotton meeting some support but generally believed Government unlikely adopt any policy which would depress market.

Cotton: Belief radical change Government Agricultural policy unlikely near future consequently expect some recovery due shortage of contracts.

Wheat: While immediately vulnerable should ultimately advance. Improvement politics should lend rise. Rubber Metals Cocoa.

New York: We favour buying May cotton New York at these levels expect an advance about 30 points before expiration of contract.

Market is largely professional market influenced by firmness in outside markets irregular market in prospect exotics below parity consumption report expected to be bullish.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'Trade buying March. Release loan cotton in the near future considered improbable. Some southern mills liquidation. Brazilian hedge selling.'

'Our opinion is that Smith proposal will probably receive favourable consideration at an early date.'

'Looks higher 9 points. Recommend buying May.'

'Fixing on buyers call. No agreement Washington agricultural proposals. Moderate business in dry goods.'

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 1

March	8.39+04
May	8.09+06
July	7.80+05
October	7.46+02
December	7.47+01
January	7.48+01
Middling Spot	8.99+04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb 1

March	8.53+05
May	8.20+05
July	7.91+04
Middling Spot	8.63+05

NEW YORK

New York, Feb 1

11-00 A.M. RANGES—

March	8.35/8.35
May	8.05/8.04
July	7.77/7.77

NOON CALL—

March	8.35
May	8.04
July	7.77

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Feb 1

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	4,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	6,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 1

February	4.77+04
March	4.77+04
April	4.76+05
May	4.74+04
June	4.69+03
July	4.64+02
August	4.62+03
September	4.57+02
October	4.53+02
November	4.54+03
December	4.55+03
January	4.55+02
February	4.56+02
Middling Spot	5.07—05

10-12 a.m. quotations

March	4.75
May	4.72

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb 1

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe—Feb Mar sellers	21/7 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian—Feb sellers	23/9

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb 1

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Feb sellers	10-16-3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Feb sellers	12-11-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Feb sellers	12-18-9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Feb Mar sellers	11-10-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton ton Feb Mar sellers	10-15-0

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 1

Spot	19 15/16
Forward	19 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 1

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-7 1/2

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb 1

Linseed oil London per cwt naked Feb paid sellers	23
Linseed oil London per cwt naked May Aug sellers	22/10 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb 1

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 15/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Feb 1

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality Sellers	5 1/8

LONDON SPELTER

London, Feb 1

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) f o b	11 1/2 to 13 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 1

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent A	£71
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	74 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	88
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109 3/4
Consols 2 12/ per cent	70 1/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	97 7/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	97 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	107 1/2
Victory Bonds	106 7/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	9 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	84
National Bank of India	32
P and O Banking Corporation	10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 1

T T London on:—	
New York	4.67.87
Paris	176.97
Berlin	11.66
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.70 9/16
Amsterdam	8.69
Brussels	27.69
Milan	88.95
Berne	20.72

LONDON METALS

London, Feb 1

Copper	£43 5 0
Lead	£14 13 9
Suelter	£13 18 9
Tin	£215 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb 2

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£43-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£43-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£49-5-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-12-0
Tone: Steady	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb 1

March	£10 5 0
April	£10 6 3

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb 1

March	56 3/4d.
May	57 1/8d.
March	53 1/4d New
May	54 1/8d. New
July	55 1/4d. New

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb 1

May	dol 0.68 7/8
July	dol 0.68 3/4
September	dol 0.69 1/2

New York Sugar

New York, Feb 1

May	1.89
July	1.93
September	1.96
November	2.00

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb 1

SAKELS—	
March	12.45+41
May	12.62+37
ASHMOUNI—	
February	9.94+21
April	10.13+22
June	10.23+20
October	10.15+24
GIZA—	
March	12.32+30
May	12.51+31
July	12.59+31
November	12.64+27

CITY MARKETS OBSERVE HARTAL

Protest Against Arrest Of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj

As a protest against the arrest of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the following markets did no business to-day:—

The East India Cotton Association;
The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association;
The Bullion Exchange suspended business at 2 p.m.;
Shri Mahajan Association;
The Indian Stock Exchange;
The Seeds Traders' Association;
Sugar Merchants' Association;
The Grain Merchants' Association;
The Wheat and Linseed Patia and several others.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 1

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock exchange:

	Dollars
Amr Water Works Com	13
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	36
Amr Forn Power Com	3
Amr Forn Power Gold D 5 per cent	51
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	17
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	57
United Corporation	3
American Tel and Tel	153
Western Union Telg	21 1/4
New York Central	17 3/4
Texas Corporation	44 1/4
Union Carbide	83
National Distillers	25
Liggett Meyers B	103
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 per cent P	69
United States Steel	57 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	66
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	110
Crucible Steel	35
Crucible Steel 7 per cent Pfd	83
Ludlum Steel	23
National Steel	74
Republic Steel	20
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	8
United S Smelting	54
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 7/8
Int Nickel of Canada	30 1/4
General Motors	45 3/4
General Electric	38 3/4
American Radiator	15
Barnsdall Oil	13
Consolidated Oil	9 1/4
Socony Oil	12 3/4
Chase Bank	30 1/4
National City Bank	23 3/4
National Dairy	13
Guaranty Trust	248

Turnover 580,000 shares. Market quiet; market could be easily influenced.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.

Bombay, Feb 2

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—	
February	97 0 0
April	98 0 0
June	98 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—	
February	107 8 0
April	108 0 0
June	108 4 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—	
February	143 8 0
April	144 0 0
June	144 0 0
Yarn No. 40s.—	
February	222 0 0
April	223 0 0
June	224 0 0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 2

B C RATES— T T D D	1/5 27/32
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T	1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/32 to May
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	287 1/2
Bank's buying T T	284 1/2
Bank's buying D D	283 3/4
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,305
Bank's buying T T	1,327
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 5/8
Bank's buying T T	77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	64 1/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	64
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	84 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	47 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	156 3/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	86
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.67.87 1st instant
Japan London	1/2 1/64 2nd instant
Hongkong London	1/2 29/32 2nd instant
Shanghai London	0/8 21/64 2nd instant
Java London	8.66 1/2 2nd instant
London Paris	176.97 1st instant
London Belgium	27.69 1st instant
London Switzerland	20.72 1st instant
London Berlin	11.66 1st instant
London Stockholm	19.40 7/8 1st instant
London New York	4.67.87 1st instant
London Amsterdam	8.69 1st instant
London Italy	88.95 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold £7-8-7 1/2 1st instant	
Silver London Ready	19 15/16 1st instant
Silver London Forward	19 5/8 1st instant
Silver New York Ready	43 1st instant
London discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 months	3/4 per cent 1st instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.	
Money:—	
Call 1 1/2 per cent.	
3 months 2 per cent.	
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.	
Tone: Steady.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 1

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	88
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	99
4 per cent 1948/53	105
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	106 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	97 5/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	107 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6 steady.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Feb 2

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

31-1-39	This year	Last year
Khandesh	244 30,317	22,632
Central India	1,259 147,395	12,635
Barsi and Nagar	702 41,950	55,184
Hyderabad Gaorani	3,931	19,943
Berar	1,410 91,270	117,643
Central Provinces	50 22,955	24,399
Total Oomras	3,665 337,808	252,436
Dholera	471 89,786	19,741
N W Provinces	1,794	2,085
Rajputana	35 31,661	2,271
Sind Punjab	3,957 214,757	291,213
Broach	787 16,803	1,769
Coompta and Dharwar	13,947	9,289
Westerns Northerns	104 17,420	2,521
Cocoanada	6	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,540	908
American	1,693	98,064
Egyptian African and Sudan	107 148,138	174,332
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	7	1,170
Total	9,126 876,360	855,811
Arrived by road to 26th January 1939	169,114	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 26th Jan

In full-pressed bales

31-1-39	This year	Last year
Europe	2,435 111,937	105,588
Japan and China	2,357 441,559	143,327
Coast Ports	16,521	31,296
Up-country by Rail	118,651	157,292
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	46,401	46,992
Total	4,792 735,069	484,495

American Cotton Figures

	1938-39	1937-38
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 1-2-39	3250000	6497000
Receipts yesterday 1-2-39	4000	14000
Exports to date 1-2-39	2324000	4060000
Stock at Ports 27-1-39	2823000	3231000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-1-39	3288000	2626000
Stock at Liverpool 27-1-39	1066000	1110000
Visible Supply 27-1-39	7320000	7685000
Quantity in sight 27-1-39	7536000	11107000
Quantity out of sight 27-1-39	5851000	6303000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb 2

Wheat	9,895 cwts.
Linseed	1,910 cwts.
Rape, Raj and Mustardseeds	278 cwts.
Gingellyseed	897 cwts.
Groundnuts	28,073 cwts.
Castorseeds	1,178 cwts.
Rice	46,410 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,099 cwts.
Cottonseed	13,452 cwts.
Gram	907 cwts.
Joowar	182 cwts.
Maize	18 cwts.
Barley	1,438 cwts.
Bajree	1,277 cwts.
Indian sugar	7,879 cwts.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

The following statement shows the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 27th January, 1939.

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	6,25,94,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,58,29,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	6,14,16,000
(b) Banks	11,34,87,000
(c) Others	86,38,000
Bills Payable	8,26,000
Other Liabilities	71,26,000
Rupees	37,99,16,000

ASSETS—

	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	14,31,79,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	93,000
Rupee Coin	4,85,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,71,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	6,46,18,000
Balances held abroad*	5,83,61,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	4,32,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	14,00,000
Investments	6,28,86,000
Other Assets	52,23,000
Rupees	37,99,16,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 27th day of January, 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	14,32,72,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	179,54,79,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	9,36,80,000
Total Notes issued	203,24,31,000
Total Liabilities	203,24,31,000

ASSETS—	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	56,83,85,000
Total of A.	101,25,36,000
B. Rupee Coin	69,68,49,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,30,46,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	203,24,31,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 49.819 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th January, 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders —Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,55,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		80,89,04,000
Loans against Securities per contra		...
Acceptances for Constituents		5,18,000
Sundries		43,08,000
	Rupees	92,54,80,000

ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government Securities	40,15,80,000	
Other Authorised Investments	98,90,000	41,14,70,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	9,48,92,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	23,08,92,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,12,31,000	36,70,15,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		5,18,000
Dead Stock		1,90,02,000
Sundries		43,86,000
Bullion		
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	5,35,39,000	
Balances with other Banks	6,95,50,000	12,30,89,000
	Rupees	92,54,80,000

SCHEDULED BANKS' POSITION

The following statement shows the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on 27th Jan. 1939.

1. Demand Liabilities—		
(a) In India	122,67,90,000	
(b) In Burma	6,25,62,000	
2. Time Liabilities—		
(a) In India	104,10,91,000	
(b) In Burma	4,39,56,000	
3. Cash—		
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes		
(a) In India	4,81,14,000	
(b) In Burma	26,000	
(ii) Burma Notes—		
(a) In India	33,000	
(b) In Burma	17,06,000	
(iii) Rupee Coin—		
(a) In India	64,12,000	
(b) In Burma	68,000	
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—		
(a) In India	34,48,000	
(b) In Burma	73,000	
4. Balance with Reserve Bank		11,03,17,000
5. Advances—		
(a) In India	115,39,71,000	
(b) In Burma	4,42,24,000	
6. Bills discounted—		
(a) In India	5,08,46,000	
(b) In Burma	32,82,000	

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb 1

March	sh. 6 2 1/2d.

YARN PRICES LOW AND ATTRACTIVE

Absence Of Demand

Bombay, Jan. 31.

There is no special change to report in the yarn market during the week. Prices have fluctuated within a very narrow range in as much as the future outlook remains still uncertain. On the one hand the present level of prices is apparently regarded as low and attractive and it is believed that there is hardly any room for material decline from this level. Besides some of the mills find it very difficult to sell their yarns at anything like a profit on the present basis of prices. Further the competition from Japanese and Shanghai yarns continues to be very keen and practically does not allow any margin to the local mills. On the other hand stocks of yarn and cloth have been steadily increasing and the demand from almost all important consuming districts is not yet satisfactory. Export demand is practically at a standstill except in case of a few shipments for Bangkok and Hongkong. Some of the mills are yet working double shifts and if the demand does not cope with the supply it is very likely that the position will be more and more unhealthy. It is further reported that the mills in upcountry districts have been meeting the demand round about their markets even at lower prices and Bombay mills find it very difficult to secure business at anything like reasonable prices. Latest reports go to show that some of the Ahmedabad mills have further reduced their prices in 14 1/2s, 20 1/2s and other medium and finer counts and have been able to make sales to the extent of about 3000 bales for the Punjab and U.P. markets. As regards Southern markets prices have remained nominally unchanged but the undertone is rather easy and the offtake continues to remain very restricted. On the whole the future tendency is not yet hopeful.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester yarns are practically neglected on account of very low and attractive prices of Japanese, Shanghai and Indian yarns of similar counts and quality.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

After some improvement in prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns during the earlier part of the week prices have again shown a tendency to decline probably due to fears of heavy arrivals by the incoming steamers. In case of grey, single and two-fold yarns prices have remained fairly steady but the undertone at the close is rather easy. As regards Mercerised yarns speculative turnover is very limited and prices have again a tendency to decline further. Fresh forward business with Japan is not large probably due to firmer attitude adopted by the Japanese Spinners. It is reported that the Japanese Spinners have been selling their yarns at a loss and are therefore inclined to curtail their productions to some extent. Sampin have remained steady whereas Exchange is unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The Official prices of the Italian Syndicate remain unchanged during the week. The improvement in demand for cheap grade yarns has continued further and offtake has remained very satisfactory during the week. Stocks of cheap grade yarns both Italian and Japanese are now very low and arrivals are also very limited. Some of the dealers and consumers are reported to have been making speculative purchases of such low grade qualities probably on rumours of some rise in import duty in the incoming Budget. As regards superior qualities demand continues to remain very slack. Fresh forward business with Japan is again very limited. The future tendency is yet uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

There has been a moderate turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., during the week. Local mills have not made any sales of importance. Cotton prices have been showing a downward tendency and this has been naturally affecting the yarn prices rather unfavourably. The future outlook continues to remain uncertain.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb 1

GIZA—	
Spot	7.37+2
March	6.85—0
May	6.82—0
GIZA No. 2—	
March	6.96+2
May	7.02+1
July	7.06+1
October	7.08+1
November	7.08+1
January	7.04+1
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.90—2
March	5.77+2
May	5.82+1
July	5.87+1
October	5.83+1
November	5.83+1
January	5.85+3

The Hon. the President of the Central Legislative Assembly has reconstituted the Press Gallery Committee of the Central Assembly for the year 1939 as follows: Mr. U. N. Sen—Chairman; Mr. P. D. Sharma, Secretary, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Mr. J. W. Collins, Mr. A. S. Iyengar, Mr. I. Jehu, and Mr. Muhammad Jagri—members.

RAJGIR IN ANCIENT LITERATURE

Prumuu Archaeological Excavations

Pursuant to its policy of publishing Monographs on India's ancient capitals, the Archaeological Survey of India have just brought out, in its series of Memoirs, a Monograph on 'Rajagriha in Ancient Literature', based upon a critical study of various ancient texts. The author is Dr. B. C. Law.

One of the most wonderful cities of ancient India, which goes back to the days of the Buddha and continues to be a place of pilgrimage and a health resort even to the present day, the identification of Rajagriha, still known as Rajgir, is rendered easy by the configuration of the hills by which it is surrounded, the other name of the town being Girivraja, or mountain fastness. The Mahabharata mentions Rajagriha as the capital of king Jarasandha, and as the place was hallowed by the presence of the Great Master, it is frequently mentioned in Buddhist literature. Modern excavations have been particularly fruitful at Rajgir and there is, it is said, ample scope for research at this most ancient historical city.

OLD CENTRE OF NAGA WORSHIP

Details are given in the publication of the various names by which the ancient city of Rajagriha was known and their significance as also of the topography of the various sites in and around the city and of the hot springs, the bamboo forest, the mango grove of Jivaka, the Sattapanni cave and other places associated with incidents in the life of the Buddha and the history of Buddhism. The importance of Rajagriha in the religious and cultural history of India is brought out and in particular it is shown how from the earliest times Rajagriha was a notable centre of Naga worship—a conclusion confirmed by the recent discoveries of the Archaeological Department.

The identification of the five hills that enclose the city has always been a matter of some difficulty and confusion owing to the contradictory writings in different periods. A satisfactory solution is now given of the problem in the Monograph.

W. B. YEATS

(Continued from Page 6).

blunted the fine edge of his sympathy. He has worn his fame with the lightness and grace of poetic greatness. He braved hostility of his opponents who did not attach the same importance to his Irish literary renaissance movement with calmness, understanding and courage, when a riot broke out in Dublin over his 'Playboy.' He has sympathised with the bitterness of an oppressed people and tolerated their reproach without anger. He has sat in the Dail and raised his voice to plead for intellectual freedom even when his pleading proved futile. He did not realise many of his dreams; but his sympathy has never suffered on that account. He remained till the last the same scrupulous and conscientious critic and exercised his judgments with a characteristic generosity. His editorship of the 'Oxford Book' and his preface to it clearly prove the extent of his sympathy and the soundness of his criticism of the work of younger and less experienced men although his prepossession in favour of the pretentions of Purohit 'Swami' (Natekar) is evidently unjustifiable.

Our Tribute

Thus Yeats and his art have stood the test of and triumphed over time and death. In this country, however, we have lost in his physical death a friend who had about, with the exception of A.E., the most perfect understanding with his vast erudition and literary-cultural sympathies, of the classic Indian poetry and thought which did not fall to influence both his personality and art. It is therefore with a sense of loss and sorrow that we mourn his departure and salute his memory.

KARNATAK YUVAKA SANGH.

The inauguration ceremony of the Karnatak Yuvaka Sangh was performed by Mr. Krishnarao Padbidri, Chief Agent, (for Maharashtra and Coorg) East and West Insurance Company, on Sunday last in the premises of the Gujarati Hall.

Mr. Padbidri expressed his pleasure that Kannadiga youths had learnt to come together and work jointly for the welfare of their brethren.

After light refreshments the meeting came to an end.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Regd. No. B 1065

ARE YOU RUPTURED?

Is your TRUSS Satisfactory? If not Consult us.

Our experts will examine you FREE if you call on us. We have satisfied thousands of sufferers. Our 50 years' experience is at your service.

Trusses of all varieties in stock.

N. POWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY, 4.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Regd. No. B 1065

DEVKARAN NANJEE'S
10 AND 20-TOLA
SMALL SILVER BARS
BEARING H. M. MINT STAMP as to FINENESS and WEIGHT
Available from
DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.
AND LEADING BANKS AND JEWELLERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1939

6 Months' Notice To British Govt

Pointer To Bose's Policy On Fighting Federation

CALCUTTA, February 2.

Indication of the political programme that Rashtrapati Subhas Chandra Bose is likely to put forward before the Tripuri Congress is to be found in the following resolution adopted at the Maldah District Political Conference held under the direct lead and inspiration of Mr. Bose:—

"In view of the critical political situation in the country it would be advisable to pass only one resolution at the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress and the Conference recommends the following resolution for consideration and adoption:

The principle of self-determination for all peoples is now the universally accepted principle in modern world. On the plea of this principle the map of Europe was re-made and new frontiers demarcated in 1919 at the end of the great war. On the plea of the self-same principle the Sovereign State of Czechoslovakia was forcibly deprived of a big slice of her territory in September, 1938. The people of India feel that the application of this principle to India has been too long delayed and the time has come when they must have their birth-right of liberty forthwith.

The Government of India Act, 1935, which was enacted in Britain by the Britishers does not coincide with the principle of self-determination to the Indian people and as such was rejected by the Indian National Congress. But the Congress to-day is not content merely rejecting that Act. The Congress demands further that the Indian people should have the full right to frame their own constitution through their representatives meeting in a Constituent Assembly. To this end, the British Government be called upon to concede India's natural demand, namely, the main principles of future Indian constitution which follows from the main principle of self-determination so that on the basis of those principles a Constituent Assembly may frame a proper constitution for India. A constitution when drawn up be recognised by the British Government in its entirety and a treaty of alliance between Great Britain and India drawn up and accepted by both parties.

This treaty of alliance will embody the above Indian Constitution and define future relations between the two countries on a footing of complete equality.

A definite period not exceeding six months be laid down within which the British Government be requested to give clear and definite reply to India's national demand. Should the reply be not forthcoming or should the reply be unsatisfactory, the All-India Congress Committee be authorised to take steps or resort to such action as it considers best in order to enforce the national demand in accordance with the fundamental principles and policy of the Congress.'"—United Press.

"UTTERLY UNDEMOCRATIC"

CALCUTTA: Feb. 2.

Gandhiji's statement on the Congress Presidential Election is criticised as "an extremely unpleasant surprise" in a Press statement issued by the Executive Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party.

It says: "In his manifesto Mr. Bose had made Federation the main argument. According to Gandhiji, however, the only thing that may possibly be affected by the change is the parliamentary programme. If this be so, what can be the reason for interpreting Subhas Babu's victory as an adverse verdict on Gandhiji's principles?

"Did not Sardar Patel as well as Pandit Nehru categorically deny that there was any major issue involved in the presidential election?

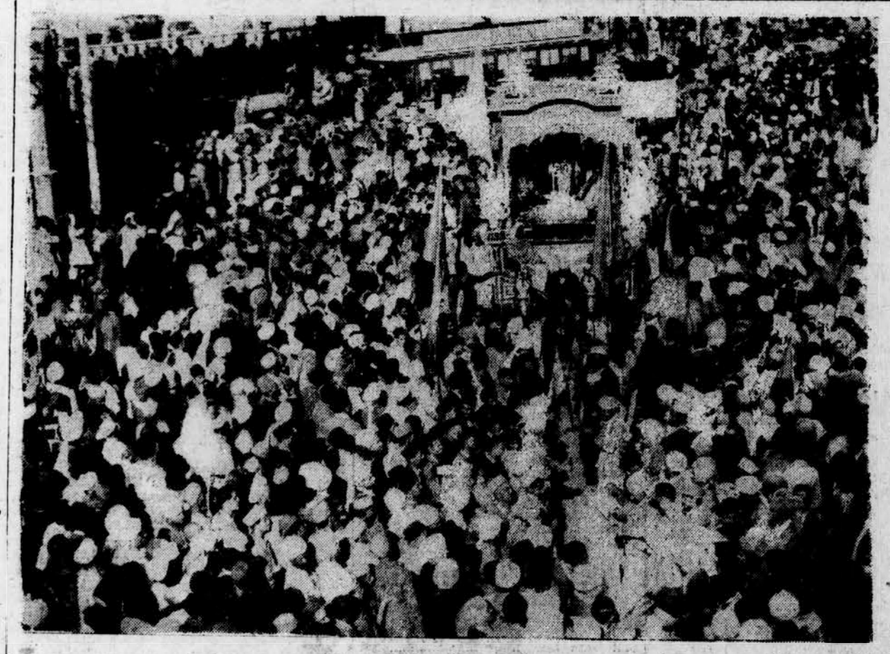
"It is extremely unfortunate that Mahatmaji should in this connection have thought fit to raise the question of majority and minority. He has in a manner advised the minority party to come out of the Congress. If in a matter like this, the minority is to make the defeat an occasion for cessation, then the working of democratic organisation is impossible.

"Moreover, why should Gandhiji anticipate such an eventuality from an otherwise sportsmanly contest. It would be tragic in the extreme in case the contest leads to a cleavage in our ranks."—A. P.

POONA RADICALS AND BOSE

POONA, Feb. 1.

"We deplore Gandhiji's statement. We are ready to face implications. Consult radical groups before issuing a statement." This telegram has been sent by Poona radicals to Mr. Subhas Bose at the conclusion of the meeting held this evening at which all three radical groups namely Congress Socialists, Royists and Communists were represented. 40 members attended the meeting.—A.P.



Scene at New Delhi when images of various deities were taken in procession to be kept in the Lakshmi Narain Temple, which was built recently to bring all religions under one roof.

STORMY 'ID' CELEBRATIONS

Fight In Calcutta Over Cow-Slaughter

CALCUTTA Feb. 1.

Several Hindus and Moslems were injured this morning in a clash at Sodepur, a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, about eight miles from Calcutta, over the question of cow-slaughter in connection with the Bakr-Id festival.

It is alleged that certain Hindus seized a cow from a party of Mohomedans when it was being taken for sacrifice.

Following this there were number of stray assaults lathis being mostly used. The situation became dangerous when two hostile groups came to grips and a few huts in a garden belonging to local cotton mill were set on fire.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Police Officer in charge of Barrackpore were quickly on the scene, however, and brought the situation under control. Adequate precautions have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the disturbance.—A. P.

CUTTACK—A conference in connection with the Madras Estate Land Act Amendment Bill was held this morning at the Government House. The aim and object of the conference is to come to an understanding between the Zemindars and tenants of Orissa.

FIRST UNITY COLONY

Muslim Donor's Plan In Karnatak Village

HUBLI, Feb. 1.

The first "Unity Colony" in India for the purpose of practical promotion of Hindu-Muslim amity and concord, agricultural and rural reconstruction and relieving educated, middle-class unemployment in Karnatak, will shortly be inaugurated in "Mahboob Bagh" 18 miles from Hubli.

The sponsor of the scheme and the donor of 400 acres of fertile land for the purpose is Sardar Mahboob Ali Khan Savanur, M.L.A., (Bom), a first class Sardar of the Deccan and a member of the ruling family of the Muslim principality of Savanur, 35 miles from Hubli.

THE SCHEME.

According to the scheme, three educated youths, a Muslim, a Hindu (Brahmin) and a Lingayat (Hindu) have already been selected to settle on the estate and start the projected colony.

Initially, these three young men will be sent for special training for six months under the Bombay Government Agricultural Institute, after which they will enter on plots of land allotted to them to carry out the triple objective of the donor. Aid in the shape of money, agricultural implements, seeds, garden plants, bulls etc. will be given.

As at present envisaged, the scheme in its experimental stage will be carried on for two years after which, under the enlarged scheme of the donor, it is proposed to select another half dozen colonists, (two Muslims, two Brahmins and two Lingayats).

The colony will be provided with a Mosque, a Hindu temple and a radio set and a community theatre in course of time.

To give rural bias to the colonists, candidates have been elected from agricultural families.—A.P.

OUR EFFORTS WILL BE HELPFUL

Rajen Babu's Assurance To Bose

CUTTACK, Feb. 1.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the Congress presidential election, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "I had no opportunity of discussing the matter with any of my friends yet. But I can say this that we shall not do anything to embarrass anybody, much less Subhas Babu. The Tripuri Congress will lay down the programme of work for the coming year and it will be for the President to elect any Working Committee that he considers best after the Congress has laid down its programme. Till then I do not think there is any idea of resigning from the Working Committee. It is obvious that we cannot do anything obstructive. Our efforts always will be too helpful."

This, Dr. Prasad added, was his personal view.

No Room For Us In Congress Cabinet

Plenty Of Constructive Work To Do, Says Deo

POONA, Feb. 1.

We shall abide by the country's verdict and co-operate with the socalled Leftists as far as we can. We will never obstruct them in the prosecution of their programme and policy" said Mr. Shankar Rao Deo member of the Congress Working Committee and signatory to a statement by certain members of the Working Committee issued on the eve of the Presidential Election, in an exclusive interview to the Associated Press.

Asked how this policy of non-obstruction would turn out in practice when the socalled Rightists were in a clear majority in the A. I. C. C. Mr. Deo replied "by abstention from obstructive tactics, we mean that we shall not put our weight in the A. I. C. C. to frustrate the radical minorities' policy and programme. We will remain neutral but will not vote against the party in power and thus allow them a fair chance to work by their methods, programme and policy for the achievement of their common goal".

Mr. Deo added that in the past on many occasions, Gandhiji had by refraining from voting allowed the minority to have their own way. We will do the same again".

FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

"Our attitude certainly does not mean that we will go out from the Congress altogether. It only means that we Gandhists cannot and will not shoulder the executive responsibility in the Congress as well as the Parliamentary Programme in the new order of things", declared Mr. Deo referring to the implications of the stand taken by the Gandhists. He added, "there is plenty of constructive work for us to do and we shall be content with constructive work outside which we believe really builds up the strength of the country, until and unless the country wants us back again. That is only fair to both sides."

"But there can be no room for us, Gandhists, the socalled Rightists in the Congress Cabinet now", said Mr. Deo.

Mr. Subhas Bose fought and won the election on the plank of a radical programme and anti-Federation issue and he has even chosen to accuse us of sabotaging the anti-Federation campaign. We must give him scope to fight Federation with his radical programme. The country is waiting for that, and it will be placed before the Tripuri Congress when the country will make its final choice".—A.P.

"Parallel Govt. For Jaipur"

Bajaj's Instructions On Future Course Of Action

JAIPUR, Feb. 2.

Following is the manifesto issued by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj at Jaipur just before his arrest:—

"The Prime Minister of Jaipur is reported to have vowed to crush the Jaipur Praja Mandal and me. In pursuance of that policy I have been put out of harm's way, as they may think. Presently the same fate will overtake the members of the Mandal. But if we are true to ourselves and our self-imposed trust though our bodies may be imprisoned or otherwise injured our spirits will be free.

As I go into enforced silence, let me reiterate what we are fighting for. Our goal is responsible Government under the Maharaja. But our civil disobedience has not been taken up so as to influence the Durbar to grant us responsible Government. Civil disobedience is aimed at asserting the elementary right that belongs to all societies to speak and write freely, to assemble in meetings, to take out processions, to form associations, etc., so long as these activities remain non-violent.

We have been forced to resort civil disobedience because this elementary right has been denied us. The moment this right is restored civil disobedience will be withdrawn. Hence there is no question as yet of mass civil disobedience or no tax campaign. Seeing that the Mandal has been virtually declared an illegal body let us regard our existing register as abrogated. A few register should be opened if possible within the State, and without if necessary. Those only will become members who know that there is risk today even in becoming members of the Mandal.

It is to be hoped, however, that there will be a large number of Jaipuris living within the State or without who will become members of the Mandal, and thus at least show their disapproval of the ban. Names and addresses and occupations of the members will be registered and published from time to time."

The manifesto gives the names of the five members of the Council of Action and proceeds "they will exercise on the powers of the Mandal and the president as if the constitution was in operation. This Council of five will have a right to substitute others in their responsible place. In all matters of civil disobedience the Council will whenever necessary seek and beguided by the advice of Gandhiji."—A. P.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, Feb 2.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Pyarelal, his Secretary, arrived here this morning and drove to Shegaon. On his arrival he was informed of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's arrest.

Wardha town is observing Hartal to-day and a public meeting will be held in the evening.—A. P.

Reforms In Khairagarh State

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 2.

The Ruler of Khairagarh State in the Central Provinces has announced a number of reforms.

The Maharajah says that he has abolished several taxes, relaxed rigid forest laws and earmarked a sum for rural uplift work.

Village Panchayets with elected members have also been established and it is intended to inaugurate a Legislative Assembly shortly.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE HAND OF POWER

AYE, INSPECTOR WADE, WE DINNA KEN WHERE SHINN IS, BUT HIS AUTO WAS DESERTED. OVER THERE.
WONDER WHY HE ABANDONED HIS CAR HERE?.... WHAT'S OUT THERE, CONSTABLE?
NOUGHT BUT ISLANDS, SIRRR, FARTHER OOT THAN THE EYE CAN SEE!
THERE'S THE VILLAGE, SIRRR, YE MIGHT PICK UP A BIT O' NEWS....
GOOD IDEA, CONSTABLE!
LOOK!
11-2
Copr. 1938, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.

Edited by R. K. PRABHU, (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.